BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

BARTH, HANS. Wahrheit und Ideologie. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich und Stuttgart 1961. 2. erw. Aufl. 327 pp. DM. 20.00.

This important contribution to the history of the conception of ideology centres on Marx and Nietzsche. But the author begins with a dissertation on Destutt de Tracy and continues with a concise discussion of Bacon, Helvétius and Holbach which is much to the point and constitutes an essential introduction to the detailed study on Marx. In this latter, the most fundamental argument is that paradoxically, history would, as a natural process, be discontinued, if Marx's thought were put to its logical conclusion. In this new edition a valuable chapter on Rousseau's view on alienation has been added. The short discussion on Schopenhauer forms the introduction to the analysis of Nietzsche's philosophy as an "art of distrust". In a formulation of his own standpoint the author stresses the necessity of the idea of justice and truth, no matter how this idea may find concrete expression in different times and under different circumstances.

Un concile pour notre temps. Par J. P. Dubois-Dumée, J. de Broucker, R. Voillaume e.a. Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1961. 253 pp. NF. 7.20.

The many authors that have contributed to this selection consider the council especially in its relation to the non-Christian. R. Voillaume goes into the question of what in fact the world expects of the Church and the council, D. Rousseau discusses oecumenical thought, and L.-C. Baas deals with these problems essentially as a layman. This is part 62 of the series of *Rencontres*.

FETSCHER, IRING. Rousseaus politische Philosophie. Zur Geschichte des demokratischen Freiheitsbegriffs. Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied 1960. xvii, 313 pp. DM. 19.50.

Although appearances are against the possibility of a really new approach to Rousseau' this book indeed offers just this originality. Rousseau is seen here mainly as the philosopher motivated by fear of a society in the making and his thought as intent upon retarding evolution away from "nature" as he conceived it. In the process, so many myths on Rousseau are destroyed and the original sources are handled with such a minimum of preconceived interpretations that a maximum of directness results, in which the various current views on the influence exerted by Rousseau could be looked upon afresh. Not the least interesting are the very stimulating parallels drawn with other philosophers especially as to their concept of freedom.

RUNES, DAGOBERT D. The Art of Thinking. Philosophical Library, New York, 1961. vi, 90 pp. $ 2.75.

Dr Runes, in this book, is especially concerned with the motivation of and behind each system of logics. He elucidates this with the help of numerous historical examples, and advocates an ethical evaluation of actions. The book is rather heterogenuous in composition and the linking thread between the various chapters is often absent.

SCHOECK, HELMUT and JAMES W. WIGGINS. Relativism and the Study of Man. D. van Nostrand Cy. Inc., Princeton (N.J.), Toronto, New York, London 1961. x, 259 pp. $ 6.50.

This volume, an outgrowth of a symposium on Relativism, contains a number of contributions widely divergent in subject matter but all related to the extension of methodological relativism to the humanities and human behaviour. J. C. Malin, for instance, holds that the "relativisms" of our century are a "vogue" which will perhaps eventually disappear together "with the associations with progressivism and liberalism as evidences of sophistication". C. Zirkle, in "Human Evolution and Relativism" postulates a "truth" beyond scientific finiteness, and H. Schoeck in "Relativistic Absolutists and Public Policies" rejects methodological relativism, unavoidable in the various disciplines, "as a basis for public philosophy". Among the other authors we may mention L. von Misses, L. Carmichael and E. Vivas.

TUCKER, ROBERT C. Philosophy and Myth in Karl Marx. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. 263 pp. 35/-.

For Marx "the proletariat remained always what he had once called it, the material weapon of philosophy or reality striving toward thought" – notably, Marx's thought. Thus the main thesis of the author may be reproduced in his own words. Starting from a very careful analysis of the early writings and discussing them against the background of Kant's, Hegel's and Feuerbach's theories, he comes to the conclusion that there are no two Marxisms, i.e. that "Capital", too, comes fully within the lines drawn in the „German Ideology" and earlier writings. With great acumen the impact of Marxian thought is treated in the last chapter; Marx is said to have lacked completely an "appreciation of the necessary conditions of social freedom", viz. relative autonomy for smaller societies within the larger social framework, and political and legal guarantees for an open venting of tensions and conflicts inherent in the very essence of social condition.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Agenda for a Free Society. Essays on Hayek's The Constitution of Liberty. Edited by Arthur Seldon. Hutchinson, London 1961. 192 pp. 25/-.

Hayek's Constitution of Liberty, published in 1960, has been the object of an animated discussion among economists, sociologists and philosophers. Part of that discussion is reflected in these essays, most authors of which share Hayek's liberal views, but are not uncritical of some parts of his theory. Thus, Michael Fogarty, who advocates a mixed system of state and private services in social welfare, appraises the role of the state differently and more positively than Hayek. A general introduction is provided by A. Seldon. Hayek's philosophy is discussed by, resp., J. W. N. Watkins and H. B. Acton, while other contributions are by economists and jurists.

ANDERSON, NELS. Work and Leisure. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1961. xiv, 266 pp. 28/–.

The problem of leisure, which has become very topical on account of the increase of automation and the shorter working hours, has attracted much notice on the part of sociologists. Mr Anderson's book rises above the bulk of other books on the subject, because it is more than an inventarisation of enquiry results. He approaches the problem methodologically by the successive discussion of the various concepts, offers a refreshing view on a number of issues, and succeeds in refuting much of the traditional pessimism regarding the "downward tendency of standards".

ARENDT, HANNAH. Between Past and Future. Six Exercises in Political Thought. Faber and Faber, London 1961; The Viking Press, New York 1961. 246 pp. 25/–. $ 5.00.
—. Vita activa oder vom tätigen Leben. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. 375 pp. DM. 27.00.

In these works the author testifies to her enormous erudition and knowledge in the fields of phylosophy, history and sociology. The first mentioned book contains six essays, the first of which ("Tradition and the Modern Age") is, together with the Preface, programmatic: "Our tradition of political thought" which began with Plato and Aristotle, came to a "definite end in the theories of Karl Marx", which are one instance of a threefold attack on the concept of man as an *animal rationale*, viz. those by Marx, Kierkegaard and Nietzsche. The second contribution is devoted to "The Concept of History" and gives a very rewarding analysis of the underlying philosophies determining the character of historiography for instance of the Greeks as compared with that in the Christian era. Thought-provoking statements are made (with Marx' idea of a completion, an end of history as a process of making or fabrication, the "war to end war" and similar concepts became possible as political derivations from historical consciousness. The other essays deal with the problems of authority and freedom, and with the present-day crises in education and culture. The second book (in German) under review is a systematic approach, drafted in the same vein and with the same stress on fundamentally different philosophies (or philosophical anthropologies) regarding their attitudes to work and labour. Starting from the outlook of Plato and Aristotle (contemplative vs. political and labouring life) the author develops the notion of the *animal laborans* triumphant in our own time. This work in itself offers a wealth of original ideas, which together give a fair picture also of the author's basic opinions. "The Origins of Totalitarianism" (revised and enlarged edition) may be considered a classic on the historical role played in European civilization and economy by the Jews, on the phenomenon of anti-semitism, and on the relevant aspects of national-socialism. Although the scope of the work is wider – as the title indicates – these points seem decisive for its value, although the historical survey of imperialism and the rise of *völkisch* nationalism deserves attention, too. The third and most easily readable, part of the book deals with general aspects of totalitarian movements as rulers of state and society.

BURDEAU, GEORGES. Les libertés publiques. 2me éd. Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence. R. Pichon & R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1961. 388 pp. NF. 34.00.

This book is intended as a handbook for those students of Public Law, who wish to

study civil rights and liberties. It has, therefore, been written primarily for jurists, and the point of view, the argumentation, etc., are particularly juridical. The first part, which is general-theoretical in plan, examines the problem of political freedom in a wider context.

DAHRENDORF, RALF. Gesellschaft und Freiheit. Zur soziologischen Analyse der Gegenwart. R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1961. 455 pp. DM. 15.80.

This is a collection of essays from different years and on various subjects. The earliest, *Struktur und Funktion*, dates from 1952, and can still be regarded as one of the very best analyses of Parsons' theory, of which, among other things, it signalises the shortcomings (in general the inadequacy of the structural-functional analysis for aspects of change, conflict and progress). The most recent one is a contribution towards the theory of social conflict. In between are essays, for the most part published before, on specifically German problems, the "engagement" of sociology, and social stratification. Of the latter we mention a comparative examination of four recent studies on the dichotomic society image of the lower classes. With these essays Dahrendorf again proves his high level, particularly in the methodological field.

GHOSH, SUBRATESH. Trade Unionism in the Underdeveloped Countries. Booksellers & Publishers, Calcutta, Patna, Allahabad 1960. iii. 410 pp. Rs. 20.00.

Dr Ghosh, in this study, deals with trade-unionism in South East Asia, although he applies several of the conclusions to trade-unionism in the underdeveloped areas in general. He begins with a general theory on the rise of trade-unionism, which in some points is not without challenge. On the whole, indeed, the more general considerations are weaker here than where the author concentrates his analysis on the concrete facts. The book is based on a great quantity of material.

HALAYYA, M. Social Sciences. Asia Publishing House, London 1961. xiv, 260 pp. 25/-.

This introduction to the social sciences (sociology, economics and political science) is planned as a textbook for students with the special purpose of creating interest for this branch of science. The subject matter has therefore been kept as elementary as was possible (in some points perhaps a little too elementary) and sumultaneously serves to mould the Indian citizen of to-morrow; this is especially apparent in the section on politics, in which a clear preference is expressed for the Indian political structure, its foreign and economic policy.

JAEGGI, URS. Die gesellschaftliche Elite. Eine Studie zum Problem der sozialen Macht. Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern, Stuttgart 1960. 163 pp. S.Fr. 16.80.

The greater part of this book is taken up by a discussion of the existing elite theories. In conclusion a typology of these theories is drawn up according to "power", "value", and "function". In the second part Dr Jaeggi considers the elites as part of the social structure, thus arriving at a deepening of the concept and a more exact insight into the functional relations.

KINSKY, RUDOLF. Naturgesetzlichkeit der Gesellschaftsordnung. Rudolf Zitzmann Verlag, Lauf bei Nürnberg 1961. 319 pp. DM. 15.00.

A re-discovery of the fundamental law of macro- and microcosmic parallelity – such is the author's qualification of his concept of sociology, a sociology strongly normative and said to be a development of Spencer's theory. Central is the belief in a new type of man (anthropocratic vs. androcratic), in the necessity – in order to arrive at greater welfare – of a strict separation of economy and state, both of which should have their own hierarchy of status and class with due attention to mobility which would forestall inertion. Apart from Spencer's Gesell's influence becomes clear. To the uninitiated this natural-law-sociology retains not a few speculative elements, which the author pretends to have extinguished.

KLUG, OSKAR. Volkskapitalismus durch Eigentumsstreuung. Illusion oder Wirklichkeit? Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. xii, 485 pp. Maps. DM. 44.00.

Sharp criticism is here expressed of the view on "diffusion of property" existing in the Federal Republic. This criticism primarily refers to "people's capitalism", propagated from a neo-liberal quarter, and here characterized as a romantic and anachronistic idea not in keeping with modern capitalism, but also to the plans of distribution of property among workers, of resp., SPD and DGB. As an ideology, which is to take the wind out of the sails of communism, he considers these notions completely unsuitable. In conclusion he pleads for a realistic examination of the possibilities of saving and for government intervention to guide it, but he does not arrive at a rounded theory.

KOFLER, LEO. Staat Gesellschaft und Elite zwischen Humanismus und Nihilismus. A. J. Schotola-Verlag, Ulm/Donau 1960. 392 pp. DM. 22.00.

The real theme of this important, but not easily comprehensible book is, according to the Marxist author, the contrast between the decadence of the *bourgeois* world and the humanist concept of freedom. This is elaborated in a "depth-sociological" analysis of the present society. The mentality of the strata bearing the modern *bourgeois* state, viz. the *bourgeois* elite, the state bureaucracy and the *bourgeois* intelligentsia, is described. Then some social elements and factors are investigated: liberalism and democracy, the pauperisation characterising every man of our time, the essence of proletariat and worker to-day, after which the fundamental position and problems of the present progressive humanist elite are extensively dealt with. Since the decline of the original humanist elite and the bureaucratisation of organised social protest it carries a heavy burden on weak shoulders.

MARC, ALEXANDRE. Dialectique du déchainement. Fondements philosophiques du fédéralisme. [Réalités du présent, Cahiers publiés sous le patronage du Centre International de Formation Européenne, 2]. La Colombe, Editions du Vieux Colombier, Paris 1961. 121 pp. NF. 8.00.

In this second publication of the *Centre international de formation européenne* Mr Marc discusses philosophic federalism as distinct from political federalism, which only

represents one aspect of it. As precursors he mentions Proudhon especially, but also a man like Charles Péguy, while the Anglosaxon tradition of selfgovernment has been of some importance, too.

MEYER, ALFRED G. Communism. Random House, New York 1960. 217 pp. $ 1.95.

In this not too simple introduction to Communism the author deals with the history of communist theory and organisations. He also offers an interesting survey of the Soviet way of life. The parallel, drawn in the discussion of possible future developments, with the Reformation – Communism would then play the role especially of a modern Puritanism, the West that of Catholicism – is of disputable value, but does not pervade the treatment as such.

NELSON, RALPH WALDO. Free Minds. A Venture in the Philosophy of Democracy. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. xv, 291 pp. $ 4.50.

Mr Nelson here gives a description of the development of science in Western civilization; the prominence of science, and the enormous progress made, should largely be attributed to the laboratory experiment as the ultimate verification. A similar approach of problems connected with democracy is here more or less recommended. The argument is very unevenly set up and reasoned, while the style is difficult and, in some places, obscure.

NOEBE, WILL. Um die Güter der Erde. Rudolf Zitzmann Verlag, Lauf bei Nürnberg 1960. 115 pp. DM. 3.60.

A popular survey of a number of economic theories (Quesnay, Smith, Marx, etc.) introduces a classification of three forms of socialism: Socialism of production, of exchange, and of intervention. The first and third forms are rejected, because they tend to reinforce the state and become the very negation of freedom, or are ineffective and costly, respectively. The second form, represented by Aristotle, John Law, Proudhon, Keynes, Cassel and others in its more or less unfinished developments, is said to have attained its highest perfection in the theory of Gesell. Reform of circulation, abolishment of rent, private economy without depressions – such is the panacea offered for a wider range of problems than those purely economic.

NOMAD, MAX Aspects of Revolt. Introd. by Edmund Wilson. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy (Noonday Press), New York 1961. xx, 311 pp. $ 1.95.

The author, himself a sceptic rebel against authority in the widest sense, offers a very readable essay on revolutionists past and present and their motives for thought and action. His approach is strongly influenced by the work of W. Machajski, whose theory on revolutionary strike he does not adopt, however. With vividness profiles are given of such people as Briand, F. Tristan, Clemenceau, Lassalle, Marx, R. Luxemburg, most of whom provide ample evidence for his thesis of the "outs" struggling to succeed the "ins" with the help of ideologies that serve to camouflage their real motives. All this provides the tools for an interpretation of, for instance, the Russian revolution and its aftermath. The book is thought-stimulating, contains original insights and commands interest even where its interpretations seem open to doubt.

Panorama der Wereld. Een geografische verkenning. Onder redactie van A. C. de Vooys en R. Tamsma. Deel III. Afrika-Amerika-Australië. J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik 1961. ix, 535 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 29.50.

This volume completes a series which is, in every respect, a standard work providing the necessary geographical background (and economic data) of the countries. Here, too, the modern issues are not avoided: a balance is drawn up of 130 years of French government in Algeria, while *apartheid* in South Africa is also viewed as a geographical problem, to mention only a few examples. The book has been magnificently produced and contains many illustrations and maps.

Pin, Émile. Les classes sociales. Éditions Spes, Paris 1962. 253 pp. NF. 9.60.

Mr Pin, in this original contribution to the study of social stratification, makes use of the concept of differential power as a basis of stratification. In the first instance a "logical" (i.e. "natural" form it can assume other and more extreme forms, in which classes can be characterised by socio-cultural systems, antagonisms appear, and class action and class struggle occur. Most attention is paid to this last aspect; the author does not regard it as unescapable, and indicates ways towards the elimination of the more extreme forms of social stratification.

Putnam, Carleton. Race and Reason. A Yankee View. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. viii, 125 pp. $ 3.25.

An American from one of the Northern States here defends the Southern standpoint on segregation. He urges the superiority of the White over the Negro race, against the findings of the Boas School of Anthropology, which he accuses of starting from equalitarian premises. Mr Putnam's argumentation is chiefly based on an unqualified comparison of "White" and "Black" civilizations and their intellectual achievements.

Schmeltz, Guy-Willy. Bilan de l'Occident. [Sciences et techniques humaines, 1]. La Colombe, Éditions du Vieux Colombier, Paris 1961. 443 pp. NF. 20.00.

Mr Schmeltz's exposition of the general malaise, in which the West at present finds itself, is impressive on account of the width of vision and the enormous knowledge of twentieth-century European and American literature displayed. He records a crisis of Western man (alienation from nature, "dehumanisation", and "depersonalisation") and of his institutions (family, state and international community) and goes on to deal with the various forms of intellectual escapism, adjustment to reality and transformation of society; messianic communism is taken as an example of the last category, and is fairly extensively discussed. The final chapters, which contain a note of optimism, are perhaps slightly disappointing because of the vagueness and incompleteness of the solution proposed: a re-orientation to the traditional Western cultural values and a political, economical and spiritual renaissance of Europe.

Silvio Gesell. Zeitgenössische Stimmen zum Werk und Lebensbild eines Pioniers. Beiträge von Hans Blüher, Werner Schmid, B. Uhle-

mayr u.a. Rudolf Zitzmann Verlag, Lauf bei Nürnberg 1960. 131 pp. DM. 3.60.

The essays collected in this volume have all in common that their authors consider Gesell an economic theoretician of genius, and a reformer of society in total at that. Critical distance is lacking, but many interesting details on Gesell's life and theory come out.

TARTLER, RUDOLF. Das Alter in der modernen Gesellschaft. [Soziologische Gegenwartsfragen, Neue Folge, Heft 13]. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. viii, 169 pp. DM. 20.00.

The problem of old age is here examined in close relation with the social structure. Particularly the changes within the family have influenced the role played by the old people: a loss of social and economic functions for the aged has resulted from all these developments, paradixocally in a period in which their material situation was improved. This investigation partly bases itself on the results of an enquiry.

THIÉRY, ANDRÉ. L'Économie pour l'homme. Introduction par Alexandre Marc. [Réalités du présent, Cahiers publiés sous le patronage du Centre International de Formation Européenne, 1]. La Colombe, Éditions du Vieux Colombier, Paris 1961. 172 pp. NF. 9.00.

The *Centre international de formation européenne*, of which this book is the first publication, aims at the study of federalism in the widest possible sense. Starting from the conviction that both the "liberalist" and the "collectivist" economic approaches fall short from a humanitarian point of view, the author here outlines, a federalist European economy characterised by a geographical and functional federalism, which combines a maximal economic productivity with consideration for the human personality.

VEN, F. J. H. M. VAN DER. Theorie der sociale politiek. H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1961. 178 pp. Hfl. 7.80.

The well-known Catholic expert gives here a fundamental exposition of social policy. His study, though mainly illuminating the legal aspects, comprises the historical development and the evolution of ethical standards and of opinions. In the second part, which deals with subjects and methods of action, the various spheres in which social policy has its setting are searchingly examined.

VIERKANDT, ALFRED. Kleine Gesellschaftslehre. Mit einem Vorw. von Wilhelm Bernsdorf. 3. unveränderte Aufl. Ferd. Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. viii, 111 pp. DM. 13.00.

Apart from a preface by W. Bernsdorf this third edition is identical with the second; the latter contained only a few corrections as compared with the first edition of 1936. Thus, the conception of the break-through of an age that entered upon the "wrong tracks of individualism" is retained. The famous author gives a systematic, general theory of the "group", both the small and the large, and of the stratification within the group (especially of course the large one). The book is a not unimportant document in the history of sociology. Remarkable is, for instance, the introduction of the idea of "group sentiment" as the opposite (instead of "altruism") of egoism.

WILLIAMSON, A. A. Biological Forces In World Affairs. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. iv, 58 pp. $ 1.00.

This apparently very speculative essay on the relation between biological realities (and presumptions on higher levels of human development) is presented as a possible new "public philosophy". Biological facts are presented as a basis for political democracy; and biology is also in other respects handled in order to provide proof for progress, material as well as ideological.

HISTORY

Aus der Geschichte des Kampfes von Marx und Engels für die proletarische Partei. Eine Sammlung von Arbeiten. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 696 pp. DM. 9.80.

The studies included in this volume (the original edition in Russian appeared in 1955) deal with a few aspects of Marx' and Engels' activities in the domain of practical politics. These activities are seen as steps taken in the direction of the formation of a "proletarian party". R.P.Konjushaja and M.I. Michailov deal with the revolution of 1848 and its aftermath, A.K. Worobjova offers an orthodox interpretation of Marxism versus Lassalleanism. Studies by A. S. Dergunova and L. J. Golman deal with the influence of the General Council of the International of the English Labour Movement, and on the Irish question, respectively. The contributions are devoted to Marx' co-operation with the London emigrant paper "Das Volk", the Hague Congress of the International, and the Labour Movement in USA. The documentation refers almost exclusively to printed sources.

BEARCE, GEORGE D. British Attitudes towards India 1784-1858.— Oxford University Press, London 1961. viii, 315 pp. 35/-.

From Burke to John Stuart Mill this story contains, in great detail, the attitudes of famous and less famous contemporary Englishmen on India. The material worked up into this book is no less impressive than its presentation, which deserves to be called of the highest possible standard. The book testifies to an enormous erudition and an admirable ability to group various views in order to arrive at a pattern of treatment. Many readers, even those fairly familiar with the subject, will find long established conceptions shaken. For instance, the very lucid way in which Burke's conservatism (honestly adapted to Indian society and institutions) was distorted by some who might presumably be considered his followers, and inspired not a few of those who were certainly not his adepts, is truly admirable. It should be noted that the scope of the work is not restricted to philosophers and theoriticians, but includes statesmen, colonial officers and missionaries whose literary inheritance has no special qualities besides that of providing a picture of practical men's opinions.

CLARKE, CHARLES WALTER. Taboo. The Story of the Pioneers of Social Hygiene. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. viii, 109. pp. $ 3.25.

In his description of some episodes and the work of a number of pioneers in the field of hygienics Dr Clarke gives an impression of the development of this branch of science. He concentrates on the history of the prevention of venereal diseases and prostitution.

CLOUGH, SHEPARD B. The Rise and Fall of Civilization. An Inquiry into the Relationship between Economic Development and Civilization. Columbia University Press, New York and London 1961. xi, 291 pp. Maps. $ 1.95; 14/-.

Observing many historical civilizations from the economic side the author demonstrates an interrelation between economic growth, and more especially peaks of material welfare and achievement, and peaks of civilization. The latter are shown to follow in the wake of the former. "The earliest cultures" have been given considerable attention, as have Greece, Rome, and the West, the modern age being singled out for special treatment. The fundamental outlook held by the author involves a clear inclination to accept an idea of spiral progress, control over physical environment becoming greater and greater, viewed over longer spans of time. A gradual shift of the centre of Western civilization in its every aspect to North America is predicted.

DAVIDSON, BASIL. Black Mother. Africa: The Years of Trial. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London 1961. 269 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/-.

The subtitle of this excellent book refers to the period 1650-1850, when the connection between Europeans and Africans existed almost exclusively via the slave trade, which was a form of collaboration in which both partners were idependent contrary to later developments. In an absorbing account the author outlines the consequences of the slave trade: the shift of the picture of the African among Europeans from "equal" to "inferior", the economic and demographic stagnation in Africa, and the consolidation of the power of the chiefs.

Histoire générale du travail. Publiée sous la direction de Louis-Henri Parias. Vol. I: Louis-René Nougier, Paul Garelli, Serge Sauneron, Félix Bourriot, Roger Remondon. Préhistoire et Antiquité. Postface de M. André Aymard. Vol. II: Philippe Wolff, Frédéric Mauro. L'âge de l'artisinat. Vol. III: Claude Fohlen, François Bédarida. L'ère des révolutions. Vol. IV: Alain Touraine, avec la collaboration de Bernard Cazes, Jacques Dofny, Paul Mercier, Bernard Mottez, Jean-René Tréanton. Préface de Pierre Laroque. La civilisation industrielle. Postface de Georges Friedmann et Jean-Daniel Reynaud. Nouvelle Librairie de France, Paris 1961. 390 pp.; 374 pp.; 403 pp.; 366 pp. Ill. NF. 159.00 (pap.); NF. 199.00 (bound).

This magnificently produced work which is in the very best tradition of French publishing – it is, for instance, lavishly illustrated with pictures (many in colour) of sublime execution – offers a general history of man's productive efforts in the course of millenniums. Thus, the work provides an admirable treatment – by various highly competent authors – of the technological, economic and social aspects of history, with, for Modern History in particular, some accent on France, and to a lesser extent, Britain, the USA and Russia since 1917. In his short introduction the editor stresses the significance of "a new conception of labour" which had its "natural basis" in prehistory and, after having been temporarily obscured in antiquity, gradually came to prevail about the time of the industrial revolution. It is this positive concept of creative labour which is the connecting link between the various contributions included in these four volumes. The detailed discussions themselves of special civilisations

(for instance, that on Rome and its Empire) allow, of course, for modifications of this general outlook. It should be noted that ample attention is given to social thought; in this connection, the contribution by B. Mottez on working-class movements may be cited. Further, in this shortest of notices, the up-to-dateness and wide scope of the work should be mentioned: automation is discussed, but also the non-industrial professions (education, journalism) and the evolution of social climate which radically changed the pattern of working-class life in the West. Selective bibliographies to each of the chapters have been appended. Apart from frequent quotations and references in the text itself there is no critical apparatus; this indicates the character of the work which should appeal not only to the specialist.

Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas. Band 3, 4, 5. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1959; 1960; 1961. 532 pp.; 520 pp.; 479 pp. DM. 22.50. per vol.

The central theme of *Band* 3 is the relation between Germany and the East-European countries; Basil Spiru has written a polemic contribution on the West-German *Ostforschung*, and F.-H. Gentzen on the SPD policy regarding Poland after 1945, which is represented as not essentially different, but more flexible than the policy of the CDU. *Band* 4 includes contributions by Polish and Czechoslovakian historians; we mention Krzysztof Dunin-Wasowicz with a contribution on the social and political movements of the Galician peasants at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. *Band* 5 centres round the Second World War and especially the German attack on the Soviet Union. E. Boltin, G. Deborin, and G. Lekomcev have taken up a more general theme with their study of the rise and functioning of the Allied coalition during the Second World War.

KOEBNER, RICHARD. Empire. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. vi, 393 pp. 45/-.

Shortly before his death the late Professor Koebner had completed his study on the changing concepts of the Empire up to 1815. From the great quantity of materials, drafts and notes he has left behind, a volume will be composed, which will bring the story down to modern times. The present volume begins with the conceptions of empire with the Romans, passes on to the Empire of Charlemagne and the various Germans Emperors, finally to arrive at the British Empire. This last covers the greater part of the book; much attention is here paid to the position of the American colonies and to the ideas of Franklin, Bernard, Otis, Burke, and Adam Smith. The book concludes with a study of the Napoleonic Empire.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. Histoire des doctrines sociales dans l'Europe contemporaine. Aubier, Éditions Montaigne, Paris 1960. 333 pp. NF. 9.90.

Beginning with Saint Somin the author gives a survey of the socialist theories and movements roughly up to the Second World War. It is especially of value as an introduction for the general reader, who finds here all the trends and tendencies briefly described, elucidated and provided with quotations. As to future developments Mr Lefranc is of the difinite opinion, that regard must be paid to three facts: a social reality that the proletariat is decreasing numerically, an international reality that everything takes place no longer on a European but on a world scale, and a psychological reality that the worker of to-day does not answer to the idealised picture that has been created of him.

Marx contra Russland. Der russische Expansionsdrang und die Politik der Westmächte. Berichte von Karl Marx als europäischer Korrespondent der NewYork Daily Tribune 1853-1856. Hrsg. von J. A. Doerig. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart-Degerloch 1960. 156 pp. DM. 9.80.

It is the stated intention of the editor of these texts to contribute to political education, not to offer any scholarly framework for the passages taken mostly from "The Eastern Question" (ed. by Eleanor Marx-Aveling). Thus, portions from articles that originally appeared in the New York Daily Tribune have been picked and put together. They provide indeed a very plain picture of Marx' attitude towards Russia during the period of the Crimean War. It is to be regretted that pieces clearly written by Engels are listed among those whose author is Marx. For a quick orientation the book may be of use.

MAUERSBERG, HANS. Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte zentraleuropäischer Städte in neuerer Zeit. Dargestellt an den Beispielen von Basel, Frankfurt a.M., Hamburg, Hannover und München. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1960. 604 pp. DM. 34.00.

The period covered by this study of live Central-European cities extends from the early fifteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth. With the help of abundant documentation the author succeeds in creating a historical picture of the development of these cities, in which both economic and social-structural elements find their place. The differences in character of the cities under study (the regional capitals of Munich and Hannover were chosen besides the free commercial cities of Basel, Hamburg and Frankfort) have ensured a result as general as possible.

NOLLAU, GÜNTHER. International Communism and World Revolution. History & Methods. With a Foreword by Leonard Schapiro. Hollis & Carter, London 1961. xv, 357 pp. 35/-.

In Vol. V (1960), Part 1, of this journal the German original edition of this work was reviewed. It should be repeated here that it gives, on the whole, no more than a fully documented outline; as such, the work is satisfactory as a general orientation, more so on Communism since 1917 than on the First and the Second Internationals. The English translation, which has been brought up to date, was made by Victor Andersen. Two new chapters have been added, namely one on the Comintern and the peoples of the East, and one on the Soviets and the Chinese CP – a careful and cautious evaluation of the major aspects involved insofar as they had manifested themselves at the end of 1961.

PARMELEE, MAURICE. The History of Modern Culture. Philosophical Library, New York 1960; Peter Owen Ltd., London 1961. 1295 pp. $ 10.00; 63/-.

This work, which contains almost 1,300 pages, is announced as "panoramic" – a qualification which seems to fit at least as much the wide range of subjects which are of interest to the author as its covering the "history of modern culture". The author does prove his wide reading; his general outlook suggests the former independent left-winger's hobby-horses and fundamental ideas. For instance, modern fashion ("high heels") are condemned. Sex comes up for lengthy discussion along lines which have some originality. Politically, the West is criticized vehemently: The U.S. Govern-

ment is said to follow a "policy of warmongering and vilification against... communist governments"; over against this, "nowhere in communist literature is there a word against liberty and democracy as such". The "capitalist conspiracy led by the U.S.A." has caused, with other things, a feeling of insecurity among the Russians, and this insecurity explains the partial survival of religion among them. The author is, however, critical of "Marxian errors with regard to the law of population".

PEARSON, GEORGE. Towards One World. An outline of World History from 1600 to 1960. Cambridge University Press, London 1962. viii, 333 pp. 25/-.

Wholly intended for the non-specialist this book gives only a bare outline of world history since 1600. The description begins with the "European springboard" and confines itself mainly to European developments, Russia, and the United States. The history of the other countries is outlined chiefly in their relations to these, with the partial exception of China, to which a separate chapter is devoted. Japan, however, is all too briefly dealt with. One chapter is given to "Lands of the future".

ROZDOLSKI, ROMAN. Die grosse Steuer-und Agrarreform Josefs II. Ein Kapitel zur österreichischen Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1961. 198 pp. Zł. 40.-.

This study is the outcome of a prolonged source study begun before the Second World War. The great tax and agricultural reforms of the 1780's can be regarded as one of the most important elements of Joseph II's enlightened policy. The author here describes the opposition of the state bureaucracy and of the nobility (the enlightened members of whom advocated tax reform, but not agrarian reform, which would emancipate part of the peasants), and the impact on the whole social and economic life. Finally the counter-offensive, which nullified the Josephine reforms, is described.

WEIL, SIMONE. Écrits historiques et politiques. Librairie Gallimard, Paris 1960. 413 pp. NF. 15.00.

Shorter and longer articles have here been collected under the headings History and Politics. Most of the first category deal with Germany; there is the extensive parallel between Nazi-Germany and the Roman Empire, in which the most important characteristics of totalitarian Nazism are found again in the Roman Empire, extensive discussions of the situation in Germany between 1932-1933, etc. The pacifist standpoint of the author remains noticeable in most of the studies; only after the invasion into Czechoslovakia in 1939 this is changed. A further characteristic is the under-estimation of the dynamism in the Nazi movement and the author's inability to determine it completely. The articles collected under Politics deal with a great variety of subjects, e.g. the Popular Front and colonial issues.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Contemporary Political Ideologies. Ed. by Joseph S. Roucek. Philosophical Library, New York 1961. x, 470 pp. $ 10.00.

The scope of this collection of some twenty essays or studies is wider than the title suggests: Not only a number of influential contemporary ideologies are discussed, but also the present situation in various countries with competitive political currents.

Thus, for instance, conditions in Latin America, Austria, France, Germany a.o. are treated of more or less in general – preponderant outlooks are, however, given prominence. The standard of the contributions varies; among the better ones those by A. T. Bouscaren (on "Sovietism") and E. Taborsky (on "Soviet Russia's Reluctant Satellites"), may be mentioned, whereas the survey of Chinese Communism (by Th. Hsi-en Chen) seems less satisfactory in its selection and treatment of the major aspects of recent development, while the relatively extensive contribution on "Pan-Asiatic and Pan-African Movements" (by Ch. Williams) definitely lacks elements of scholarly approach. Taken as a whole, this volume contains not a few interesting pages on the national and international backgrounds of problems the world of today has to face.

Dilemmas of Youth: In America Today. Ed. by R. M. MacIver. Publ. by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies. Distr. by Harper & Brothers, New York 1961. viii, 141 pp. $ 3.00.

In a series of addresses the problems of youth, and especially American youth, are viewed from different sides. Thus, R. J. Havighurst and A. B. Hollingshead discuss it from the family setting, Charles Frenkel concentrates his argumentation on the anti-intellectualist influences (he has a warning against overestimating them), and J. A. Hutchison and Harold Taylor examine it against the background of the dilemma of the political contrasts in the world.

DOUART, GEORGES. Du kolkhoze au kibboutz. Sur les chantiers de l'amitié. Librairie Plon, Paris 1961. 342 pp. Maps. NF. 13.50.

The author, who has knocked about large parts of the world, and has worked as a labourer at several places, gives, after a short description of an Ukrainian kolkhoz and of some aspects of collaboration in its surroundings, an extensive description of conditions, ideas, working methods and forms of community in Poland and Yugoslavia. Roughly half the book is devoted to a description of various collective and some cooperative settlements in Israel, in which the author has worked or stayed for some time. He compares the *Kibbutzim* as to set-up, size, composition and problems of the inhabitants.

DOUART, GEORGES. Unternehmen Freundschaft. Als Pionier des Friedens um die Welt. G. Grote'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung KG, Rastatt/Baden 1961. 363 pp. DM. 16.80.

Mr Douart, an advocate of friendship between the peoples, who is of the opinion that this aim is best served by contacts and collaboration on the human level, gives the account of a world tour, which took him through India, Pakistan, Japan, and the United States. The political and sociological considerations sometimes appear a little naive, but as a travel story this is an excellent book, and especially the chapter on Japan bears witness to a remarkably sharp power of observation.

DROGAT, N. Face à la faim. Éditions Spes, Paris 1961. 235 pp. NF. 10.00.

After a survey of the world food situation and a "geography of hunger" the author passes on to the remedies for this situation. He points out all the possibilities still open for the intensification and extension of agricultural acreage, provided that agricultural planning on a world-wide scale is arrived at. As to birth control he takes the stand of the Roman-Catholic Church.

EASTON, STEWART C. The Twilight of European Colonialism. A Political Analysis. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1961. xvi, 592 pp. Maps. 50/–.

The subject of this study is confined to the last phase of the decolonisation process, so that events in Africa are in the foreground here. The author has concentrated on a political analysis, leaving the socio-economic aspects out of consideration as much as possible. It can be said that this book gives an excellent and comprehensive picture of the "twilight of colonialism", both as to background and as to actual information. In an interesting comparison of the French and British responses to the independence efforts it is observed, that the former have been successful on the human level, a point at which the British have conspicuously failed, which may turn out to be of decisive importance in the future.

GABRIELI, FRANCESCO. The Arab Revival. Thames and Hudson, London 1961. 178 pp. 18/–.

Although it contains some chapters on the Arab past, Turkish domination and Western influences in the nineteenth century the stress of this book is on the modern period. Within a small compass Prof. Gabrieli, an expert in Arab history, initiates the reader into the most important political events in the Arab states. As an introduction to these problems this book is very suitable.

HOOS, IDA RUSSAKOFF. Automation in the Office. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. 138 pp. $ 4.50.

The consequences of automation in the office are here examined in employment, turn over, effects on the position of office personnel, and effects on the individual. On the basis of a large number of interviews an apparently representative picture is given. The author points out social side-effects of automation: too great a strain on the operators, danger of *anomie*, etc. Another side-effect found is the greater tendency towards unionisation among office personnel under the influence of automatisation, routinisation, rise of a "factory athmosphere", etc.

MENSCHAAR, C. L. Verenigde Naties. N.V. Uitgeverij Nijgh & van Ditmar, 's-Gravenhage 1961. 108 pp. Ill. Hfl. 4.90.

This little book provides a survey of the development, organisation and activities of the United Nations in a nutshell. On account of its general informative character it should be eminently suitable for the general reader, who is given an insight into the significance and mutual relationship of the complex of institutions, in which this intricate organisation is so rich.

NEARING, SCOTT. Freedom: Promise and Menace. A Critique on the Cult of Freedom. Social Science Institute, Harborside (Maine) 1961. vi, 202 pp. $ 3.50.

The concept of freedom in its widest sense is critically analyzed in this dissertation. It is argued that in Western society freedom is restricted in so many respects (economic, social, etc.) that it is doubtful whether freedom can still be considered an "incentive to progress". Freedom conceived of as a right of the individual is said to be a factor which in our time may contribute to destructive war. The "socialist" countries

(Soviet Union, China, Cuba) have demonstrated how the removal of individual freedom can be indispensable for an enormous growth of the economy. An equilibrium is suggested as a way out – this would mean, in the opinion of the author, a necessary contribution to world peace. It is clear that he condemns "capatilism" as an outgrowth of (partial) freedom leading to self-destruction.

PALMIER, LESLIE. Indonesia and the Dutch. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Kuala Lumpur 1962. xii, 194 pp. Maps. 18/–.

Although Dr Palmier takes the turn of the century as a starting-point it is the period after the Second World War that receives most emphasis. After a description of the facts he examines the question of why the Dutch-Indonesian relations are so bad; he traces this back not so much to experiences in the colonial period as to the political structure of the two countries. As to the Netherlands he considers the parliamentary system of proportional representation rather than public opinion or the government and its Foreign Minister to be responsible for the lack of accomodation on their part towards Indonesia, for instance in the issue of New Guinea, where the Dutch position is both legally and historically weak.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

East Africa through Contemporary Records. Selected and introduced by Zoë Marsh. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. Ill. Maps. xxi, 215 pp. 25/–.

This collection of sources, a companion volume to: Zoë Marsh and G. W. Kingsnorth, An introduction to the History of East Africa, is principally intended for pupils of secondary schools. The sources are of Arabian, Portuguese, German and British provenance, and they cover the period to 1934.

HEMPSTONE, SMITH. The New Africa. Faber and Faber, London 1961. 664 pp. Maps. 45/–.

Mr Hempstone's account covers the Sudan, Ethiopia, the areas of former French West- and Equatorial Africa and those of former British West-Africa. Particularly as journalism his work is excellent; it gives, in the proper dosage, a description of historical events, profiles of important personalities and personal impressions. The author stresses the impact of the former colonising powers, and especially the influence of the French assimilationist policy, with its strongly integrating action on the whole of French Africa and its formation of a relatively sophisticated elite, is rated very high. On this view the chances of a unification of the ex-British and ex-French areas are slight.

HESELTINE, NIGEL. Remaking Africa. Foreword by Thomas Balogh. Museum Press Ltd., London 1961. 160 pp. 18/–.

Mr Heseltine is not primarily concerned with the political aspect of the new Africa. He gives an extensive survey of the resources of that continent, especially soil, water

and forest, and then discusses the conditions of an economical "take-off". Relatively much attention is paid to agriculture, and wide-scale soil conservation against the increasing destruction of land is advocated.

HOLZER, WERNER. Das nackte Antlitz Afrikas. Nest Verlag, Frankfurt /Main 1961. 520 pp. Ill. DM. 28.50.

In a combination of travel descriptions, profiles, discussion of the chief trends and ideas, short surveys of recent history as well as of economy, Mr Holzer gives a commendable picture of the independent states and colonial areas south of the Sahara. The descriptions, which are in the nature of newspaper reports, are all very informative and, in the case of the former Belgian Congo and South-Africa, also extensive. Mr Holzer pleads for more understanding of the African countries in the West; he is convinced that the possibility of these countries turning communist is less great than the risk of their turning away from the West in disappointment to follow their own course. The author's view of South-Africa is pessimistic, since its racial policy has taken it on a way without any prospects.

MARSH, ZOË, and G. W. KINGSNORTH. An Introduction to the History of East Africa. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. xxi, 273 pp. 17/6.

This book, originally intended as a textbook for the use of schools, provides the general reader with a background knowledge of the history of East Africa. This area is described as a whole, although the separate developments of Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Kenya are fully taken into account. In the present edition, as compared to the first of 1957, some substantial changes have been made.

WILLIAMS, CHANCELLOR. The Rebirth of African Civilization. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. 328 pp. $ 6.00.

This study of Africa is in part based on impressions and material obtained in Ghana. Dr Williams undertakes to outline the most appropriate way for Africa's future. What he has in mind is a "cooperative democracy" with a "cooperative economy" and a way of life based on spiritual and moral values, as contrasted with Communism and the materialist West. Much attention is paid to education, which will have to fulfil an important task in the new society, and which will be wholly directed towards "the improvement of man". The argumentation is weak.

Algeria

ALLEG, HENRI. Prisonniers de guerre. Les Editions de Minuit, Paris 1961. 250 pp. NF. 9.00.

Henri Alleg describes the three years (from August 1957 to June 1960) which he spent under preventive arrest in the prison of Algiers. At the end of this period the notorious trial took place against him and some other Algerian Communists. In this book he gives an account of prison life, the humiliating treatment to which the political prisoners were subjected, and the mood and opinions among the Algerian militants.

CHARBY, JACQUES. L' Algérie en prison. Préface d'André Mandouze. Les Editions de Minuit, Paris 1961. 106 pp. NF. 3.90.

Mr Charby was detained by the French police on the accusation of concealing the hide-out of an Algerian against whom a warrant was out. After an interrogation and torture he was locked up among a number of imprisoned Algerians. His contacts with these people, for whom he came to feel great sympathy, are the main subject of this book.

Congo

BRAUSCH, GEORGES. Belgian Administration in the Congo. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Cape Town 1961. 92 pp. 7/6.

The Congolese problem is here discussed from the standpoint of an enlightened colonial administrator with an anthropological background. Successively, economic and social progress, race relations, and the independence movement are dealt with. Characteristic of the standpoint of this author is his rejection of that Belgian policy, which undermined the authority and the prestige of the autochthonous chiefs.

Ethiopia

PANKHURST, RICHARD. An Introduction to the Economic History of Ethiopia from early times to 1800. Lalibela House, London 1961. Distr. by Sidgwich and Jackson Ltd., London. xvii, 454 pp. Ill. 42/-.

Mr Pankhurst divides his subject matter into two periods, from the earliest times to 1300, and from 1300 to 1800. The latter period is more extensively dealt with, chiefly because the sources are less scarce. The reader gets an accurate account of the Ethiopian Middle Ages which, though not completely static (frequent wars, a new tenure system, and some technological innovations are among the events of this era), continued the ancient civilization without any radical change. A subsequent volume will deal with the later economic and social history.

Ghana

FIELD, M. J. Search for Security. An ethno-psychiatric study of rural Ghana. Faber and Faber, London 1960. 478 pp. 42/-.

Dr Field, who is an anthropologist as well as a psychiatrist, here describes some cases of mental illness, which find their cause mainly in the traditional culture. The first part of the book is devoted to the backgrounds of this situation, and discusses such subjects as spirit possession, magic, witchcraft, and the forms of religious belief. The second part contains the descriptions of the cases.

Kenya

BENNETT, GEORGE, and CARL G. ROSBERG. The Kenyatta Election: Kenya 1960-1961. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Nairobi 1961. 230 pp. Maps. Ill. 30/-.

As an account of the General Election and, in general, of the period between the Lancaster House Conference for the formation of the new government in April 1961, this book can claim a high degree of completeness. First the background is

depicted against which the campaign developed: the growth of African politics and the establishment of the electoral machine. The great influence of Mr Kenyatta on the Kenyan political scene is clear throughout this account.

Mauritius

TITMUSS, RICHARD M. and BRIAN ABEL-SMITH, assisted by Tony Lynes. Social Policies and Population Growth in Mauritius. Report to the Governor of Mauritius. Methuen & Co Ltd., London 1961. xvi, 308 pp. 15/-.

The report explains how unstable the economic basis of the island has become in consequence of monoculture and over-population. Per head of the population a fall of income is to be expected, while the expenditure on social services is increasing. The editors of this report state with great emphasis that any social policy should be accompanied by a firm population control.

Union of South Africa

LYTTON, DAVID. A Place Apart. Macgibbon & Kee, London 1961. 300 pp. 18/-.

Here, like in his first novel, Mr Lytton describes the life of a coloured boy in the Cape. He suggestively depicts the tremendous influence of racism on life and spiritual growth of this boy.

MUKHERJI, S. B. Indian Minority in South Africa. People's Publishing House, New Delhi 1959. iii, 211 pp. Rs. 10/-.

Prof. Mukherji outlines the history of the Indian population group from its beginnings in the 1860's. This history is concentrated on the discriminating measures of which it has been the victim. The author goes extensively into the role played by Gandhi and the sucess of *satyagraha*, the high hopes awakened by the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, and the frustration continuing to 1958, the year in which this history ends. He is of the opinion that continuation of *apartheid* will inevitably lead to catastrophe.

Sir John Herschel and Education at the Cape 1834-1840. Compiled by W. T. Ferguson in collaboration with R. F. M. Immelman. Oxford University Press, Cape Town 1961. xii, 94 pp. Ill. 17/6.

During his stay at the Cape the famous astronomer occupied himself with various Cape affairs, and particularly with education. This book contains his personal papers, consisting of letters and memoranda, speeches and a few letters written to him.

TABATA, I. B. Education for Barbarism in South Africa. Bantu (Apartheid) Education. Pall Mall Press, London 1960. x, 100 pp. 8/6.

Mr Tabata, in his description of the South-African educational system, criticises the consequences of *apartheid* in this respect. He describes the Christian-National Education, which provides for the indoctrination of the white population and for Bantu education (here characterised as an instrument for serfdom), and which makes for a perpetuation of the inferior position of the African.

AMERICA

KNOWLES, WILLIAM H. Trade Union Development and Industrial Relations in the British West Indies. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1959. vii, 214 pp. $ 5.00.

As a necessary background to his subject proper the author starts with a truly admirable social history of the British West Indies (including not only the Federation, but comprising Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados and the smaller islands as well as British Honduras and British Guiana). At the same time his book is an excellent case study of union development in an underdeveloped area characterised by overpopulation, underemployment, rising nationalism and – mostly latent and subtle – racial conflict. In the century preceding the end of Worlds War II the general feature was a state of slumber. The disturbances of 1935/39, however, constituted the origins of a labour movement which has been encouraged by the government since the war. The economic situation was stabilised to a certain degree by bulk-purchase agreements. One of the major problems is the largely functionless cities with their proletariat. The very intricate problems (East Indians vs. Negroes, coloured middle-class political rise, workers' social unrest) are dealt with extensively. Ideological influences (rather weak communism, socialism, catholicism) are carefully analysed. The situation seems an open one, offering opportunities for a healthy trade union development.

MANGER, WILLIAM. Pan America in Crisis. The Future of the OAS. With an Introduction by Alberto Lleras Camargo and a Foreword by Hector David Castro. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. vii, 104 pp. $ 3.25.

A discussion of the history of Western Hemisphere regionalism and the development of the collaboration organs finally concentrates on an evaluation of the Organisation of American States to-day, and the attitude of the United States towards this organisation. Dr Manger, who considers that in the 'Fifties the United States laid too much stress on the political aspect of the collaboration, welcomes the proposed economic collaboration (loans, fixation of prices and quota). A re-assessment of the principle of non-intervention, topical after the Cuban question, is thought desirable. Some criticism may perhaps be expressed against the tendency of viewing problems of the American continent too much in isolation from world events.

The Argentine

FILLOL, TOMÁS ROBERTO. Social Factors in Economic Development. The Argentine Case. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1961. x, 118 pp. $ 3.75.

An interesting attempt at explaining the state of a national economy at least partly from social-psychological factors. In this case the stagnation of the Argentine economy (in a world of economic expansion) is traced back to the dominant value orientations. The concept of "basic personality", introduced by Kardiner, has rendered good service here. Other chapters are on Argentine labour and industrial relations.

Canada

DAWSON, R. MACGREGOR. The Conscription Crisis of 1944. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1961. 136 pp. $ 3.75.

In October 1944 it turned out, against the forecasts of the military advisers of the Canadian Government, that the Canadian oversea troops needed reserves that could only be provided by conscription for oversea services of men already called up for home defence purposes. The subject of this study is the way in which the issue, which caused a conflict in the cabinet, and which brought especially the French-Canadian anti-conscriptionist vote up in arms, was solved in a pre-eminently democratic manner.

THOREAU, HENRY D. A Yankee in Canada. Harvest House, Montreal 1961. 126 pp. $ 1.65.

First published in 1866 this book describes a tour made by Thoreau to the French-speaking part of Canada in 1850. He gives an attractive description of manners and customs, the landscape, and other features that struck him.

Cuba

GUILBERT, YVES. Castro l'infidèle. La poudrière cubaine. [L'Ordre du jour]. La Table Ronde, Paris 1961. 253 pp. NF. 9.50.

The author summarises his study of Castro and the Cuban revolution with the remark that Castro, who began in the tradition of Latin-American humanistic socialism, has emerged as a *caudillo*, who owes his importance to his being procommunism. The growth of anti-Yankee-ism, and the increasingly strong position of the Communists in Cuba is a central theme of this book, which notably turns hotly against sympathizers like Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, a.o.

TABER, ROBERT. M-26. Biography of a Revolution. Lyle Stuart, New York 1961. 348 pp. $ 4.95.

This narrative of an American newsman is in so far a biography of the revolution, that it gives a detailed chronicle of the six years of struggle of the *fidelista* movement. The description runs to the flight of Battista and is followed by an interpretative discussion of the revolution, which should, in their author's opinion, be regarded as an emancipation movement against North-American political and economical domination. The growing radicalisation (although there is no question of Cuba being a Soviet base) should be seen as a reaction against North-American moves.

United States of America

ADAMS, SHERMAN. First-Hand Report. The Inside Story of the Eisenhower Administration. Hutchinson, London 1962. 343 pp. Ill. 45/-.

This English edition of Adams' "inside story" deviates at some points from the American edition. It is a very readable and informative account, providing a fair and not uncritical picture of the figure of Eisenhower. The "report" has been written around some issues, as for instance the McCarthyist attacks (an attempt is made to explain the President's indecision), Korea, Indo-China, Red China's attack on the Nationalist off-shore islands, the Suez crisis, Little Rock, etc.

ALBERTSON, MAURICE L., ANDREW E. RICE, and PAULINE E. BIRKY. New Frontiers For American Youth. Perspective on the Peace Corps. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. viii, 212 pp. Ill. $ 4.50.

This book, which contains an outline of the background and origins as well as of training and aims, organisation and operation of the Peace Corps, and provides a bibliography, is very informative. It is illustrated with cartoons on the Peace Corps.

American Research on Russia. Ed. by Harold H. Fisher. Indiana University Press, Bloomington (Ind.) 1959. xiv, 240 pp. $ 5.00.

A survey and an evalutation of American research on Russia in eleven scientific and artistic fields is presented here. The conclusion is that, since the turn of the century, considerable progress has been made, although in some of these fields it leaves much to be desired yet. Harold H. Fisher observes, among other things, that the first decade after the second World War, when intellectual freedom in the United States was interfered with, was detrimental to a full development of Russian research.

ANDREWS, STANLEY. The Farmer's Dillemma. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. vii, 184 pp. $ 4.50.

A balanced treatment of the agricultural problem is offered here. The enormous rise of productivity in the last seventy years is pointed out, culminating in a chronic surplus since the last World War. Mr Andrews advocates a national policy of market control, formation of a strategic reserve and a far-seeing international trade policy. Especially the international ramifications of the American surpluses, and the importance of these as a weapon in the Cold War, receive the necessary attention.

DAHL, ROBERT A. Who Governs? Democracy and Power in an American City. Yale University Press, New Haven and London 1961. xii, 355 pp. $ 7.50.

With great precision the author, who is Chairman of the Department of Political Science at Yale University, has collected and worked up into this book a mass of information on the intricate process of distribution, origins and operation of political power in the city of New Haven which is, in most respects, very much representative of the United States. Because of the fulness of the treatment and the clarity of many conclusions this work may be considered a model of politicological-sociological study. The historical aspect is not excluded from the picture; it is demonstrated how a pattern of more or less aristocratic rule gave way for one of (unequal) distribution of power resources over all strata of society. Origins, status, economic position, education, and influential social processes in general are among the factors dealt with.

ELLSWORTH, RALPH E. and SARAH M. HARRIS. The Amercan Right Wing. The Fund for the Republic, New York; Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. 63 pp. $ 1.00.

The main thesis of the author is that "in terms of basic economic, political, social and governmental issues the Right Wing held the same beliefs as did the moderate conservatives of both major parties". The difference would then be "in their concern with fringe issues". Their excessive anti-semitism, the preposterous campaigns against fluoridation of water as part of a Soviet plot or the condemnation of any form of

income tax seem, however, all but "fringe issues" for many of the representatives of the extreme Right Wing. Notwithstanding some confusion apparently resulting from an unsatisfactory definition a mass of information on the programs and actions of Right Wing organizations is offered within a small compass. For that reason this booklet – based largely on the essential Iowa State University Collection – is very useful for orientation purposes.

FELDMAN, EGAL. Fit For Men: A Study of New York's Clothing Trade. Public Affairs Press, Washington, (D.C.) 1960. x, 138 pp. $ 3.25.

New York's clothing trade is described for the period between 1800 and 1861, a period of enormous expansion, in which the great marketing areas in the South and the West were conquered. Geographically New York itself was very favourably situated, and it had an adequate supply of labour (immigrants from Europe); the author describes how the great growth was brought about by these factors, combined with mechanisation and modern systems of selling. This is primarily an economic history with little stress on workers' conditions, organisations, etc.

FERSH, SEYMOUR H. The View from the White House. A Study of the Presidential State of the Union Messages. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. viii, 158 pp. $ 3.25.

The "State of the Union" messages are here studied as one of the most interesting aspects of the relation between the executive and the legislative. The author has not set out to write a history of this form of presidential address; he confines himself to the change in its function and describes how it has come about. The message has grown in importance, partly because it has turned more or less into a survey of the "State of the world".

GALENSON, WALTER. The CIO Challenge to the AFL. A History of the American Labor Movement 1935-1941. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1960. xix, 732 pp. Ill. $ 12.50.

Besides one of emancipation of the trade unions the period under study is that of the most serious split in the movement. Prof. Galenson, in an introductory chapter, describes the establishment of the CIO and the laborious attempts at reconciliation. Unionism in specific industries comes up for discussion in the following chapters, while the book concludes with a consideration of the general aspects of the labour movement: membership, finances, increasing commitment to the Democratic Party, labour legislation and corruption. This Wertheim Publication in Industrial Relations gives an excellent survey of the history of labour in the late 'Thirties.

LINCOLN, MURRAY D. Vice President in Charge of Revolution. As told to David Karp. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1960. x, 342 pp. 38/6.

In his eventful life Murray D. Lincoln was, successively, an agricultural expert, a president of CARE (the organisation, which sent food to Europe immediately after the Second World War), and president of the Cooperative League of the USA. He here narrates his life and his manifold activities, and expresses his political opinions, at the core of which lies his belief in human solidarity, while his belief in the consumers' cooperative as a means towards social and economic elevation has remained equally firm.

New Frontiers of the Kennedy Administration. The Texts of the Task Force Reports Prepared for the President. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. iv, 170 pp. $ 3.75.

The task force reports, drawn up by committees of experts, serve the President for advice and information. Although the most important points from these reports have received enough publicity, especially by publication in the press, it is very useful to have the texts collected here. The reports cover the whole field of national politics, from "space frontiers" to "cultural frontiers", and there are reports on economic policy, national defence and social welfare. It is pointed out, that this book is not an official publication.

The New Frontiersmen. Profiles of the Men around Kennedy. With a Foreword by I. William Hill and an Introduction by M. B. Schnapper. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. 254 pp. $ 4.50.

Preceded by an introduction, in which the general characteristics of Kennedy's collaborators are summed up by Mr M. B. Schnapper, profiles have been collected of the people of the Kennedy administration. They are discussed according to department. The profiles contain useful facts on personal data, social and political career, etc. The Secretaries of the departments are more extensively dealt with and their political views described.

SMITH, J. MALCOLM, and CORNELIUS P. COTTER. Powers of the President During Crises. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. x, 184 pp. $ 5.00.

After an extensive survey of the emergency situations in recent times, varying from catastrophes in nature to economic and military necessity, the authors conclude that the often confusing provisions, limitations, etc., to cope with emergencies, invite evasion. They advocate a generic statute under Parliamentary control, and point out the experience of the British with a similar solution.

What Is a College For? By John D. Millett, Robert M. Hutchins, Max Lerner a.o. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. 48 pp. $ 2.50.

This is a collection of five essays, each dealing with the place of the college in American education. In most cases, however, the authors have entered a much wider field, that of the task of education (especially in the United States). John D. Millett has written the introduction.

ZEIGLER, HARMON. The Politics of Small Business. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. x, 150 pp. $ 3.25.

In an elaborate methodological framework Prof. Zeigler here studies ideology and organisation of small business. He arrives at the conclusion that there is no question of any common interest of this group. Therefore the results of the politics of small business should be judged from the tangible results (these are slight), and the more successful "symbolical results", i.e. a confirmation of the values represented by them. Another interesting conclusion is, that the big corporations make use of the organisations and the "image" of small business in the pursuit of their own (tangible) interests.

ASIA

BUDEWIG, ECKHARD. Wird Asien rot? Rubel und Dollar im Wettlauf mit Peking. Ein Bericht aus Südostasien. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart-Degerloch 1961. 238 pp. DM. 14.80.

Vivid reporting is here combined with an endeavour at interpretation, sometimes stimulating and lucid, but not always very thoroughgoing or acceptable. The author provides a lot of information on the South-East-Asian countries East of India and South of China, including Indonesia. The central idea is that these countries form a non-communist buffer against communist expansion into India. This particular role makes the author advocate a Western policy of utmost understanding and help.

CHEVERNY, JULIEN. Eloge du colonialisme. Essai sur les révolutions d'Asie. René Julliard, Paris 1961. 373 pp. NF. 15.00.

The author of this brilliant, deliberately provokingly written work, who has spent many years in Asia, first outlines the difficulties in the way of a healthy development, which are connected with the situation and mentality of the governing and leading groups in the post-colonial era. He then describes extensively the relative success of the Chinese communist policy as contrasted with the lagging behind of India, the non-success of Asian socialist movements and the failures of Western, especially American, aid. A development to warrant peace, would, in the author's opinion, only be possible if a Europe governed by a regenerated socialism should conduct a neutral policy with active interest for the "Thiers Monde".

Land Tenure, Industrialisation and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia. Ed. by Walter Froehlich. The Marquette University Press, Milwaukee (Wisc.) 1961. xv, 301 pp. $ 9.00.

Although some overlapping of the various contributions was inevitable they supplement each other fairly well. The first part outlines the background developments in the Western society, collectivisation in Communist China (the other Communist Asian countries are left completely out of account), and contains an introductory essay by Walter Froehlich. In the following parts separate problems are dealt with. Some of the articles are supplemented by comments. This is the second publication of the Marquette Asian Studies.

Burma

WOODMAN, DOROTHY. The Making of Burma. The Cresset Press, London 1962. viii, 594 pp. Maps. 63/-.

Miss Woodman has extensively documented her history of Burma from pre-colonial times till after the transfer of sovereignty. As an addition to official British sources she has interviewed eye-witnesses of the pacification campaigns in Upper Burma in the 1890's. The Burmese point of view for the colonial period, however, had to remain in the background for lack of sources. Miss Woodman stresses the importance of China, as an expansionist rival, for the British policy in Burma. To the frontier issues after the Second World War, an inheritance from the colonial period, a whole chapter in devoted.

China

BIGGERSTAFF, KNIGHT. The Earliest Modern Government Schools in China. Cornell University Press, Ithaca 1961. xi, 276 pp. $ 5.00.

When in China in the second half of the nineteenth century the need was felt of interpreters, of people who were conversant with Western technology, and officers educated in the Western way, it was necessary to create a new type of schools. The discussions around these issues before the Sino-Japanese War of 1894/95 are the subject of this book. Three schools are examined separately as case studies.

CALIC, EDOUARD. La Chine grande puissance. Editions André Bonne, Paris 1960. 268 pp. Ill. NF. 9.60.

As a reporter the author reproduces the experiences in China which the regime enabled him to acquire. The result is an able reflection, without criticism, of the achievements of China since the Communists came to power. This lack of criticism appears, for instance, in the evaluation of the submission of Tibet.

CHOW CHING-WEN. Ten Years of Storm. The True Story of the Communist Regime in China. Transl. and ed. by Lai Ming. Foreword by Lin Yutang. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York 1960. xi, 323 pp. $ 6.00.

Mr Chow Ching-Wen is a one-time leader of the China Democratic League, who has held some government functions. He has broken with the Communist government and published his views on the Communist regime based mainly on personal experience. This personal and subjective element is clear throughout the book, which paints a black picture of the moral and material situation in China. A description is given of the Communist seizure of power, the "struggles" and liquidations, the party machinery, the economic system, etc. In concluding some hopes are placed on a revolt of the Chinese people against the regime.

CHÜN-TU HSÜEH. Huang Hsing and the Chinese Revolution. [Stanford Studies in History, Economics and Political Science, XX]. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1961. xii, 260 pp. $ 5.75.

Huang Hsing was, besides Sun Yat-Sen, the chief revolutionary leader in China. The meeting of these two people in 1905 led to the foundation of the T'ung Meng Hui, the organisation in which military operations were conducted by Huang Hsing. The importance of Huang Hsing lies in this aspect rather than in the ideological or theoretical; of his activities, mainly coinciding with the premilinaries and the history of the Revolution of 1911, a detailed and well-documented report is given.

India

Changing India. Essays in Honour of Professor D. R. Gadgil. Ed. by N.V. Sovani and V. M. Dandekar. Asia Publishing House, London 1961. xii, 356 pp. Ill. 42/–.

On the occasion of Prof. D. R. Gadgil's sixty-first birthday some contributions were collected on the theme that has also figured greatly in his work. The contributions are on economic, sociological and political subjects. V.K.R.V.Rao discusses the Indian

conception of socialist society, in which he brings the genuine non-Western (i.e. neither Marxist nor revisionist) element to the fore. Edward Shils deals with the contrast of "metropolis" and "province" in the intellectual community as a source of friction in the present world, in which the elites of the new independent countries are "intellectually tributary" to the exterritorial metropole. Another contribution of sociological importance is by Iravati Karve on the organisation of Hindu caste society.

MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL, and BALJIT SINGH. Social Profiles of a Metropolis. Asia Publishing House, London 1961. xii, 210 pp. 40/–.

Lucknow, the second city in Uttar Pradesh, has at present roughly half a million inhabitants; the strong and rapid industrialisation has given rise to problems in relation to housing, employment, civic amenities, etc. Under the influence of urbanisation, moreover, the structure of the family has been noticeably altered. These issues are discussed in the first part of this useful survey; the second part, prepared by Dr J. N. Sinka, deals with the results of an investigation into the patterns of fertility.

POWER, PAUL F. Gandhi on World Affairs. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960; Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. 166 pp.; vi, 128 pp. 15/–.; $ 3.25.

This excellent book gives more than the title promises. It is indeed a survey of Gandhi's "*Weltanschauung*" or general philosophical and religious outlook and of his not always fully consistent political views as regards both India and world affairs. Although the book is written with obvious sympathy, a critical note is not always absent. Its main positive qualities are the admirable reformulation of Gandhi's thought which in this modest compass could not possibly be surpassed, and the very elucidating systematic presentation of the interrelation between the various components of Gandhi's thought. Perhaps the author has overreached himself in his endeavour to reconcile logically incompatible views.

PRASAD, RAJANDRA. At the Feet of Mahatma Gandhi. Asia Publishing House, London 1961. vi, 335 pp. 21/–.

The present President of India describes his early activities in the National Movement, where he met Ghandi regularly. Most of these recollections (the book is in the main autobiographical) relate to Ghandi, whose captivating personality and enormous influence on the pre-independence Indian leaders finds expression, but other political persons are also represented in this absorbing book.

SHAHANI, RANJEE. Mr. Gandhi. The Macmillan Company, New York 1961. xiii, 211 pp. $ 4.95.

It is especially the small psychological traits in this portrait of Gandhi, that reduce this figure to human proportions. Though a great admirer Dr Shalani is no uncritical idolator, witness his slightly humoristic weighing up of Gandhi's asceticism, his recognition of Gandhi's inability to do justice to Jinnah, etc. Although the stress is on Gandhi as a person the most important points of his philosophy and political thought are brought out. Special praise is due to the author's excellent style and to the mildness and discrimination of his judgment.

SHARP, GENE. Gandhi Wields the Weapon of Power. [Three Case Histories.]. Foreword by Albert Einstein. Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad 1960. xxiv, 316 pp. Rs. 5.00.

After a short introductory description of Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence three case histories follow, which each reproduce Gandhi's reaction on a conflict situation. The first concerns his action against the planters on behalf of the peasants in Champaran 1917/1918, the second the independence campaign 1930/1931, and the third Gandhi's fast in 1948 for the purpose of appeasing the Hindu-Moslim conflict. The histories are based on much material, and the eye-witness reports included render them highly valuable.

SMITH, C. ROSS. A Time in India. Macdonald & Co. Ltd., London 1961. x, 282 pp. Ill. 30/-.

A travel book containing interesting observations on India's past and present as they appear to an intelligent visitor. In addition there are many conversations with Indians of various social and cultural surroundings. The political aspects remain relatively in the background in this well-written and attractively produced book.

Indonesia

Entrepreneurship and Labor Skills in Indonesian Economic Development: A Symposium. Introduction by Benjamin H. Higgins. Contributors: Everett D. Hawkins, Leslie H. Palmier, Harold W. Guthrie. [Monograph Series, 1]. Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies, New Haven 1961. Distr. by The Cellar Book Shop, Detroit. viii, 140 pp. $ 4.00.

Three essays, two on the batik industry with special reference to the Javanese entrepreneur and the Chinese Community in Java, and one dealing with the development of a skilled labour force in Indonesia, are preceded by an excellent introduction, in which some sociological aspects, such as the role and importance of the minorities and the religions, are dealt with. The first run towards economical growth and the forming of an entrepreneurial class is threatened, according to the author, by the wrong economic policy, particularly since the period of "guided democracy".

Indonesian Economics. The Concept of Dualism in Theory and Policy. W. van Hoeve Publishers Ltd., The Hague 1961. xii, 446 pp. Hfl. 19.50.

Boeke's theory of Dualism, to the effect that the non-Western economic systems are based on social rather than on economic needs, has also risen into note outside Holland. The discussion concerning this concept in the Dutch scientific world has, however, remained unknown, which has led to the erroneous idea, that Boeke's theory was generally accepted, and that it constituted the basis for government policy in the Indies. This volume collects English translations of contributions on this subject by, resp., G. Gonggrijp, J. van Gelderen, E. P. Wellenstein, G. H. van der Kolff, C. Th. van Deventer, D. H. Burger, Th. L. Fruin, and H. ten Dam. It appears from all these pieces, that Boeke's thesis was adversely criticised at a very early date, often with arguments not essentially different from those used to-day.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia (Asian Territories)

SARKISYANZ, EMANUEL. Geschichte der orientalischen Völker Russlands bis 1917. Eine Ergänzung zur ostslawischen Geschichte Russlands. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1961. 427 pp. Maps. DM. 50.00.

With this book Dr Sarkisyanz has provided a most valuable source of information, in which ethnical data, but especially historical surveys are to be found, and material has been collected, that was otherwise not easily accessible. The intention has been to make a correction on the, in the opinion of the author, one-sided Great-Russian, or, at best, "East-Slav" interpretations, while, moreover, the history of the non-Slav peoples is often unknown in the West and has been described chiefly from the Soviet-Russian viewpoint.

Viet Nam

TONGAS, GÉRARD. J'ai vécu dans l'enfer communiste au Nord Viet-Nam. 2e édition. Nouvelles Editions Debresse, Paris 1960. 463 pp. NF. 18.00.

A stay in communist North Viet-Nam enabled the author to study the reality of the regime at close quarters. Although he has intended his book rather as a personal testimoy (and a warning against communism) than as a strictly scientific study, he has succeeded in working a very great quantity of material into it. He has tried to give the fullest possible picture, including home and foreign policy, economic life, culture and religion.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

PIKE, DOUGLAS. Australia. The Quiet Continent. Cambridge University Press, London 1962. xii, 242 pp. Ill. 22/6–.

In his history of Australia the author describes the development of that country, up to the creation of the Federation, in close conjunction with the immigration waves and economic expansion, a method completely justified in the description of the history of a young and newly populated country. The other prominent element is Australia's link with Britian, which has remained of eminent importance after federation, and which here, too, is dealt with as a permanent political, social and cultural influence.

New Zealand

BICKLEEN FONG, NG. The Chinese in New Zealand. A Study in Assimilation. Hong Kong University Press; Oxford University Press, London 1959. 145 pp. 30/–.

The first Chinese came to New Zealand as miners, and in principle they remained "sojourners". It was only later, that they became a settled group gradually assimilating itself into New Zealand culture. Mrs Bickleen Fong here gives a description of this

group, provides some case histories, and focuses her study on the extent of social acceptance of the Chinese and the conditions favouring assimilation. She advocates emigration, also of Chinese intellectuals, to New Zealand, so that, for the enrichment of New Zealand culture, the influence will be two-sided instead of the present one-way assimilation.

EUROPE

GALENSON, WALTER. Trade Union Democracy in Western Europe. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1961. xiv, 97 pp. $ 2.25.

The main theme of this book is that of unitary versus plural unionism; the opinion, current in America, that pluralism does not serve the interests of the worker, is refuted by the Austrian-Belgian-Dutch experience. The injurious sides of the system appear in Italy and France, where they are reinforced by employers' hostility to bargaining with the Unions, and in general a strained social-political climate. Other subjects discussed are: union democracy, forms of bargaining, and obligatory membership.

HENDERSON, W. O. The Industrial Revolution on the Continent. Germany, France, Russia 1800-1914. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1961. x, 288 pp. Maps. 30/–.

Here is a concise and in its way excellent survey of the industrial revolution on the continent by an author, who has won his spurs with a study on the *Zollverein* and The State and the Industrial Revolution in Prussia. These previous publications have enabled the author to discuss Germany at shorter length here. This book does not disclose new material or present new viewpoints, but its merit is in its summarising character.

Proletarischer Internationalismus. Materialien einer Arbeitstagung über Rolle und Bedeutung des proletarischen Internationalismus Halle, 6./7. November 1959. Zusammengest. und bearb. von Alfred Anderle und Konrad Hecktheuer. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 236 pp. DM. 9.20.

Various contributions to a conference held in November, 1959, either in the form of papers read at the conference or speeches delivered in an ample discussion have been collected in this volume. Among the subjects – in almost all of them the friendship between the Soviet CP and its German counterpart is stressed – are the role played by German prisoners of war in the October revolution, the assistance given to Russia during the famine in the early 'twenties; "proletarian internationalism" on the part of the Soviet Union vis-à-vis Germany is dealt with for the years 1933-1939 and 1941-1945. No such treatment has been reserved for the years 1939-1941. Some contributions cover the years since 1945.

RIPKA, HUBERT. Eastern Europe in the Post-War World. With an Introduction by Hugh Seton-Watson. Methuen & Co Ltd., London 1961. xv, 266 pp. 25/–.

After a description of East-Central European politics viewed against the background of the ambitions and rivalries of the great powers, Mr Ripka, who was a minister under the presidency of Beneš and who fled in 1948, passes on to the Soviet domination

over this area. Initially exploited, these "satellites" have grown into a problem for the Soviet Union since they keep part of her military power tied down and require economic aid. The Hungarian revolution is regarded as the turning-point in the history of communism, which is growing increasingly reactionary towards the social and national aspirations of the East-European countries. He advocates a neutralisation of these countries, simultaneously with that of (a united) Germany, after the pattern of Austria.

SPERLING, DIETRICH. Der parlamentarische Charakter europäischer Versammlungen. Studie zur Entwicklung eines europäischen Parlamentarismus. A. W. Sijthoff, Leiden 1961. 80 pp. Hfl. 5.25.

In this book, vol. 6 of the European Aspects Series, a survey is given of the European organisations which function on more or less parliamentary lines. The author signalises a rudimentary counter-balance, as yet too slight as to have any effect, against the executive organs. He further observes, that the parliamentary organs of the "Six" become increasingly "European" in character, i.e. divided along party lines rather than along national lines.

Belgium

Lettres adressées à la maison Rothschild de Paris par son représentant à Bruxelles. I. (Crise politique et crise financière en Belgique.) (1838-1840). Présentées et annotées par Bertrand Gille. [Centre Interuniversitaire d'Histoire Contemporaine, Cahiers, 19]. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1961. lvi, 391 pp. B.fr. 390.

The relations between Belgium and the House of Rothschild in the eighteen-thirties and 'forties were intensive and varied. The present correspondence (unfortunately the instructions by Rothschild to his representative in Brussels are lost) vividly reflects the political and economical events. The Brussels representative obtained most of his information from contact with persons in high authority in the world of politics and economics, so that we have to do with a sort of "private diplomacy", which is so rich in information, that a publication is fully justified.

Czechoslovakia

TABORSKY, EDWARD. Communism in Czechoslovakia. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1961. xii, 628 pp. $ 12.50.

The general procedure of Communist assumption of power and total domination of political, social, and cultural life is sufficiently known to make a great deal of this work sound familiar; but it is interesting because of so many details which are characteristic of the special conditions prevailing in Czechoslovakia. Thus, the curiously inflated number of party members (in this respect the Czechoslovak CP is an exception) is discussed, as is the gradual sovietization of the party structure (completed in 1953). The sudden downfall of Slánský was demonstrably caused by a Moscow initiative. As a case study comprising every important aspect this work is an outstanding achievement and offers the fullest up-to-date picture of the originally most "Western" and democratic of the "people's democracies". With great care the author investigates the measure of popularity enjoyed by the regime (but for Soviet power it would immediately fall apart) and the economic successes of which the party is so proud (production per man-hour is still considerably below that if that in Western countries). The author has been Secretary to President Beneš.

France

Alexis de Tocqueville. Livre du Centenaire 1859-1959. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1960. 192 pp. NF. 14.00.

This commemorative volume collects papers read at three different conferences. They are all above the average quality and represent a real contribution, some of introductory value, all of scholarly standard and apt to interest the specialist. A very rewarding contribution has been made by Ch. H. Pouthas in his excellent study on de Tocqueville's activities as a candidate for parliament (after some initial setbacks) in a couple of districts of the Manche. Other contributions deal with aspects of his works (e.g., M. Beloff on de Tocqueville and England, M. Reinhard on the "*Souvenirs*" as regards their treatment of the Roman question). In addition the plan of the monumental edition of de Tocqueville's works (ed. J. P. Mayer) is set forth.

Amouroux, Henri. La vie des Français sous l'occupation. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1961. 577 pp. NF. 18.50.

By bringing out those facets that illuminate daily life under the German occupation the author has offered an original contribution to the study of a less investigated aspect of the Second World War. He begins with a description of the great exodus from the North in June 1940, and deals successively with the food situation, black market, demographic recovery, the prosecution of the Jews, captivity, resistance and collaboration. The vivid style clearly reveals the journalist, and as *petite histoire* this book is excellent.

Bessand-Massenet, P. Robespierre. L'homme et l'idée. Librairie Plon, Paris 1961. 317 pp. Ill. NF. 13.50.

The author sees in Robespierre the most typical representative of the Jacobin idea, which has, in his unfavourable opinion, strongly egalitarian traits. Basing himself on printed documentary material he gives a description of the centres of Jacobin activity during the life of Robespierre, his work in these surroundings, his behaviour and that of his fellows on the 9 th Thermidor, and the attitude of the persecuted Jocabins after that date. He then shows how the idea has worked through, and who have been its successive bearers. Thus the conspiration of Babeuf is discussed, the work of Buonarroti and the Jacobin influence on socialism before and after 1918 is investigated.

Betts, Raymond F. Assimilation and Association in French Colonial Theory 1890-1914. Columbia University Press, New York and London 1960. ix, 224 pp. $ 5.00.

The author here presents an interesting study of the two doctrines in French colonial theory before the First World War. The replacement of the assimilation theory by that of association arose under the influence of numerous factors, especially the Dutch and British examples, new scientific insights on the fundamental diversity of the societies, economic needs, and military problems. Prof. Betts, in his treatment of this whole complex of factors, has here offered a valuable contribution on the spiritual and material backgrounds of the colonial systems.

BROCHON, PIERRE. La chanson sociale de Béranger à Brassens. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1961. 138 pp. NF. 5.55.

An attractive survey is given of the social *chanson* in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. With reference to the social history of France the reader gets an insight into the development of the genres, while a short anthology of the most typical specimen is included at the end.

DANSETTE, ADRIEN. Louis-Napoléon à la conquête du pouvoir. Histoire du Second Empire. Librairie Hachette, Paris 1961. 419 pp. NF. 18.00.

This book, the first of a projected series of seven volumes dealing with the history of the Second Empire, covers the ground to the plebiscite of December 1851, and gives principally a biography of Louis-Napoléon up to 1848. From that year Mr Dansette includes the whole social-political background in his description, which is very extensive for the period after December 1848, when Louis-Napoléon became President of the Republic.

VAN DEURSEN, A. Th. Professions et métiers interdits. Un aspect de l'histoire de la révocation de l'Édit de Nantes. J. B. Wolters, Groningue 1960. 395 pp. Hfl. 23.50.

Subject of this doctor's thesis presented to the University of Groningen is the maintaining of Protestants in some professions after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Where, in the Edict, an equalisation of the members of both denominations was guaranteed with regard to the professions, in practice a preference for the Roman Catholics was inevitable. After the revocation practice stood halfway between consequent equalisation and a consequent discrimination of the "new Catholics". Well-documented and in some points concentrated on details, this study permits of a general survey of the situation.

DUVERGER, MAURICE. La VIe République et le régime présidentiel. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1961. 141 pp. NF. 6.50.

Prof. Duverger starts from the conviction, that the best opportunities for France lie in the presidential regime, also after de Gaulle. The risk of sliding down towards authoritarian rule is considered relatively slight, given the fact that "developed" nations do not tend towards this solution. The social-economic demands of a modern society renders a strong executive power necessary; it is also noted that the strong executive is no longer advocated by the Right, but by the Left. The chapter on the personalisation of political power, an increasingly apparent tendency, is of interest; Prof. Duverger assigns mainly positive sides to this phenomenon.

ESCARPIT, ROBERT. École laïque, école du peuple. Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1961. 241 pp. NF. 7.90.

Mr Escarpit here proves himself to be a staunch champion of the elementary State school. He attempts to put the discussion on another level by giving a new, i.e. social, content to the concepts of *laïcité* and clericalism. On this definition public education, directed as it is against the formation of oligarchies and closed groups, serves the social development of the people. In some points the argumentation seems disputable, i.e. relating too much to the French situation.

FAUVET, JACQUES, et JEAN PLANCHAIS. La fronde des généraux. [Notre Temps, 1]. Arthaud, Paris 1961. 275 pp. Ill. NF. 13.00.

The authors, both attached to the daily paper *Le Monde*, give proof of a wide knowledge of the military circles in France. This appears especially from both the minute description of the steps undertaken by the plotting generals and the profiles of some of them. The book is concentrated on the events of April 1961; it gives the readers an excellent impression of the mentality of the army, the opinions circulating in it, and the susceptibilities.

GERSHOY, LEO. Bertrand Barère. A Reluctant Terrorist. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1962. xi, 459 pp. Ill. $ 8.50.

This second biography of Barère (the first, by R. Launay, was published in 1929) sheds new light on the man and his role, and on the much obscured problem of the impact of revolutionary developments on the revolution's leaders. Barère, a successful lawyer and, during the years immediately after 1789 a moderate politician with a reputation of humanitarianism despised by the Jacobins for his leniency towards the Girondins, became "the 'commissar' of 1793" – for which "the willingness was latent even in 1789". Barère's name is forever connected with the Terror, and his role in the overthrow of Robespierre makes the judgment on him not less severe; but it is argued on the basis of a wealth of material (among them the Barère manuscripts) that he only reluctantly became a bloody terrorist. The story of the overcoming of this reluctance is the central theme, but takes up only a modest portion of this biography of a long life (1755-1841) which after the hectic days of the Terror became void although not without tensions and ill fate. The picture which emerges from this excellent biography is certainly not a positive one, but it appears to restore a balance which is usually conspicuous for its absence in historiography on the subject.

HAGNAUER, ROGER. L'expression écrite et orale. Introduction de Maurice David. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1961. 287 pp. NF. 9.45.

This book teaches the reader how to use his language efficiently and with a sense of style. It may serve for secondary and technical schools, but seems to be particularly suitable for self-tuition and workers' education.

LABRACHERIE, PIERRE. Fouquier-Tinville. Accusateur public. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1961. 386 pp. NF. 16.00.

The current picture of the public prosecutor of the revolutionary tribunal is, in the author's opinion, too one-sidedly that of a bloodthirsty monster. He tries to shade that picture by bringing out the human sides of this man (his protection of some of the accused persons, his undeniable idealism, etc.). The conclusion is, that Fouquier has been made more or less a scapegoat for the Thermidorian Convention.

LAPONCE, J. A. The Government of the Fifth Republic. French Political Parties and the Constitution. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1961. 415 pp. Maps. $ 7.50.

The way in which the author has added historical background to his thorough survey of the origins and the governmental structure and institutions of the Fifth Republic is attractive. He draws many parallels between the political atmosphere since 1958 and during the Fourth Republic, and – as to various party groupings – even the Third.

His study of the currents and parties (most of them rather "the incarnation of ideologies" than representatives of economic interests) is particularly commendable. On the organs of the state the book is detailed in its description of the functions and rights of Parliament, Government and other constitutional organs, and relates the full story of the elections held during the period. In the appendix the text of the Constitution of October 4, 1958, is reproduced in an English translation, together with relevant organic laws.

LOISEAU, YVAN. Rivarol suivi de Le vrai Laclos. Editions La Palatine, Paris-Genève 1961. 237 pp. NF. 8.65.

In the opinion of the author of this little book of essays Rivarol is the clear-sighted witness, the Tacitus of the French Revolution. The general moral and theoretical-political basis of Rivarol's dissenting attitude is considered and elucidated with many extensive quotations from Rivarol himself, by which the author expresses his great admiration for the stylist Rivarol. In the second essay Laclos is indicated as the real operator in the first great victories of the Republican army, and the problem is discussed of what has moved Laclos to choose for the Republic.

MASSIN, JEAN. Marat. Le club français du livre, Paris 1960. 306 pp. Ill.

To the author of this biography, who some years ago wrote a life of Robespierre, Marat is the man of two revolutions, the political and the social. His real interest is in the latter. Much attention is paid to Marat's life before 1789, with a high appreciation of his achievements of that period. By Marat, who in the Revolution deliberately chose journalism as his field of action, the revolutionary dynamism of the masses was intensified and accelerated. He set out to create a framework for the popular movement in the *sociétés populaires*. His position regarding groups inside and outside the legislative is closely investigated.

Maximilien Robespierre 1758-1794. Hrsg. von Walter Markov. Vorwort von Georges Lefebvre. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 606 pp. DM. 26.80.

On the occasion of Robespierre's bicentenary a volume was composed from international contributions. They describe nearly all the aspects of Robespierre's importance and of his influence in other countries (America, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria). The essay by A. Z. Manfred, which illuminates the whole figure in his significance for the Revolution from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, may be regarded as a general introduction. George F. Rudé deals with the social aspect of the terror period and especially enters into the question of the relation between the wage-earners (agitating against the wage maximum) and Robespierre in the year II. It is stated, that the Robespierrian core, which had risen with the help of the *sans-culottes*, has never been able to do without the support of the bourgeoisie. We further mention articles by A. Soboul, A. Cornu, and a preface by the late Prof. Georges Lefebvre.

La mission générale. Dix ans d'expérience au C.P.M.I. par H. Holstein, F. Bourdeau, L. Pérouas e.a. Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1961. 335 pp. NF. 9.60.

This book collects some articles dealing with various aspects of mission in the home country, e.g. aim, history, organisation, recruitment, and its place in the total structure of the Catholic Church. This is part 63 of the series of *Rencontres*.

MOCH, JULES. En 1961, Paix en Algérie! Robert Laffont, Paris 1961. 270 pp. NF. 9.00.

After an enumeration of the disastrous consequences, materially and morally, of the Algerian war for France Mr Moch discusses the policy conducted by the Fourth and Fifth Republics towards this problem. The last part, in which the author proposes some solutions, is undoubtedly the most interesting; any solution should, in his opinion, proceed from a certain guarantee for the French in Algeria, opportunities of employment for the Algerians in the Metropole, and French economic support. His proposal is an *indépendance associée* with superimposed sovereignties in an independent Algeria, or the system of federated communities as applied in Cyprus.

PINEAU, CHRISTIAN. La simple vérité 1940-1945. René Julliard, Paris 1961. 634 pp. NF. 22.50.

In the resistance movement during the Second World War Mr Pineau played an important role as the organizer and leader of a resistance group, and as the founder of an illegal weekly paper. He was for some time a representative of the resistance with De Gaulle in London. After he had been taken prisoner by the Germans he was transported to the concentration camp of Buchenwald. His recollections of this camp take up half of this vividly and well written book.

RUDÉ, GEORGE. Die Massen in der Französischen Revolution. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München u. Wien 1961. 351 pp. DM. 26.00.

This is the German translation of The Crowd in the French Revolution, published in 1959, a work of value both for the study of the French revolution and for the study of revolutionary movements and mass-psychological phenomena in general. Prof. Rudé describes the revolutionary crowds between 1789 and 1795, and passes on to a detailed discussion of composition, motives (scarcity of food is mentioned as the dominant motive in most cases) and transmission of the revolutionary ideas within the crowds. As sources especially the long neglected police messages form the *Archives Nationales* and the Paris police prefecture were used.

SÉRIGNY, ALAIN DE. Un procès. [L'Ordre du jour]. La Table Ronde, Paris 1961. 457 pp. NF. 15.00.

Fragments from the testimonies of witnesses, addresses to the court and requisitories in the so-called trial of the barricades after the disturbances in January 1960 are collected here. Mr de Sérigny, very influential in *ultra* circles and director of the *Echo d'Alger*, has confined himself to a selection of summaries from the trial. There are some passages from speeches by the generals Juin and Massu, by Bidault, Soustelle, Morice, Biaggi and others. A short introduction by Mr de Sérigny represents the Algerian uprising as a communist insurrection which will decide the fate of the West.

Germany

BERGSTRÄSSER, LUDWIG. Geschichte der politischen Parteien in Deutschland. 10. völlig neubearb. und bis auf die Gegenwart fortgeführte Aufl. Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1960. 363 pp. DM. 19.80.

The tenth edition of this deservedly famous work has been revised and brought completely up-to-date by the author himself, who died in March, 1960. A short

necrological notice precedes the text. The general chapter on the significance of parties has been expanded and is now a model of essentials both in its concise form and in its clarity. The book deals in the main with the history of German political currents and parties since the beginning of the 19th century. Because of the author's view that monopolistic parties such as those in East Germany and the NSDAP after it came to power are not parties in the proper sense they have been left out of the picture. Of course the NSDAP up to 1933 and the German CP are included. Of particular interest seem, to this reviewer, the chapters on the evolution of German liberalism and those on socialism.

BLUME, OTTO. Die Obdachlosen in Köln. Sozialstrukturelle Untersuchung der Bewohnerschaft von Obdachlosen-Unterkünften im Kölner Raum. Verlag Otto Schwartz & Co., Göttingen 1960. 224 pp. DM. 16.80.

An enquiry was held among the homeless who are lodged in casual wards. The questions related to family circumstances, leisure occupation, causes of homelessness, etc. This material was supplemented by a number of more intensive interviews. The enquiry was executed by the *Institut für Selbsthilfe* with the collaboration of Dr E. Kuhlmeyer and Dr G. Wopperer.

BREHM, BRUNO. Das zwölfjährige Reich. Band I. Der Trommler. Band II. Der bömische Gefreite. Band III. Wehe den Besiegten allen. Verlag Styria, Graz, Wien, Köln 1961. 362 pp.; 467 pp.; 467 pp. DM. 19.80 per Vol.

In this trilogy Bruno Brehm describes the history and preliminary history of national-socialism. For this purpose he does not use the novel form, but what might be called "romanticised historiography". Thus he succeeds in keeping up an element of tension and actuality, which enables the reader to enter completely into the period. Although mainly describing national-socialism in Germany he has tried to round off this history by providing sidelights on events in other countries: e.g. the Dreyfus trial at the point where he describes the rise of nineteenth-century racism, the events in the Soviet Union and Italy, and, in the third part, the conduct of war, which, in parts, is also described on the side of the Allies.

BRÜDIGAM, HEINZ. Wahrheit und Fälschung. Das Dritte Reich und seine Gegner in der Literatur seit 1945. Versuch eines kritischen Überblicks. Röderberg-Verlag G.m.b.H., Frankfurt/Main 1959. 93 pp. DM. 5.40.

The conclusion of this survey of the publications on the Nazi period, that have appeared in West- and East-Germany is, that in West-Germany an objective exposition of this period is strongly obstructed by the restorative, anti-communist state ideology. In accordance with this thesis Mr Brüdigam finds, for instance, distortion of the picture given of the resistance (relatively too much stress on the July conspiracy of 1944), the war, etc.

CYSARZ, HERBERT. Das deutsche Nationalbewusstsein. Gegenwart. Geschichte. Neuordnung. Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1961. 99 pp. DM. 5.80.

For Germany, "where almost all world-moving ideas especially of the last 150 years have got their most radical expression and praxis", this essay argues the necessity of a resurrection of national consciousness also as a vehicle for democratic freedom. This national consciousness is taken to be totally different from nationalism, let alone Fascism or Nazism. Incisive is the picture of Germany's past; the policy advocated with respect to a re-unification is less clearly defined: intellectual contacts between East- and West Germany should in the long run be decisive.

Der deutsche Imperialismus und der zweite Weltkrieg. Materialien der wissenschaftlichen Konferenz der Kommission der Historiker der DDR und der UdSSR zum Thema „Der deutsche Imperialismus und der zweite Weltkrieg" von 14. bis 19. Dezember 1959 in Berlin. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960-'61. 2 Bde. 344 pp.; 794 pp. DM. 13.90; DM. 18.50.

In December 1959 a congress took place in Berlin of historians from the USSR and the DDR on the theme of German Imperialism and the Second World War. This conference was also attended by delegations from the other countries within the communist orbit and by some historians from Western countries. In the first part of this volume the opening speeches and the reports of the plenary sessions are printed. Part II contains the contributions to the first of the four sections, which centred round the preparation of the Second World War by German Imperialism.

FRANZ, GÜNTHER. Der Dreissigjährige Krieg und das deutsche Volk. Untersuchungen zur Bevölkerungs- und Agrargeschichte. 3. vermehrte Aufl. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. 115 pp. Maps. DM. 26.00.

This is the third revised edition of the fundamental work on the demographic history of the Thirty Years' War. In great detail the author presents as full a picture as possible of the devastation caused by the war, and of the resettlement of depopulated areas. It is very remarkable that, according to an estimate, German population had grown by 75 per cent from 1650-1750, and that that meant a small increase as compared with 1618. From a socio-historical point of view the chapter on the consequences of the war for agrarian history is most important. It is demonstrated that in the East the independent farmers disappeared.

GAHLINGS, ILSE-ELLE MOERLING. Die Volksschullehrerin. Sozialgeschichte und Gegenwartslage. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1961. 299 pp. DM. 16.50.

This book is clearly divisible into two parts, the first dealing with the social history of the female teacher against the background of women's emancipation. The shifting of the ideal picture of the schoolmistress, the admissibility of married schoolmistresses are among the problems discussed. The second part is based on an enquiry and gives an insight into motivations, attitudes towards their profession, style of living, and problems of life.

GALLIN, MARY ALICE. German Resistance to... Hitler. Ethical and Religious Factors. The Catholic University of America Press, Washington 1961. 259 pp. $ 4.95.

Concentrating on the men of the 20th of July the author outlines the religious and ethical background against wihch their action (and lack of action) should be viewed. Although she does not reveal any new facts or insights she succeeds in giving a clear and convincing picture of both mentality and motivation of the conspirators, whose revolutionary action was handicapped by the characteristics of the conservative German *milieu* with its respects of authority and its cult of obedience, as well as by lack of support from the side of the churches.

GIORDANO, RALPH. Die Partei hat immer Recht. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln-Berlin. 272 pp. DM. 16.80.

In this autobiography the author relates his estrangement from Stalinism and from the German C.P., which culminated in a complete rupture. Living in Hamburg he was, successively, a writer and a correspondent of an East-German paper. He describes the moral conflicts confronting him, especially after the dethronement of Stalin, which were strengthened by the Polish and Hungarian developments, and the arrest of Harich. The book is written with conviction and full of information on East-German literary life.

GUTZKOW, KARL. Berliner Erinnerungen und Erlebnisse. Hrsg. von Paul Friedländer. Verlag Das Neue Berlin, Berlin 1960. 522 pp. DM. 9.80.

The editor has composed these selections from Gutzkow's works mainly from "*Aus der Knabenzeit*" (often these memoirs are of interest because of the original picture of life in Berlin during the first decades of the 19th century) and from the "Berlin recollections and experiences". In the latter, we find, for instance, the attitude towards the revolution of 1848 as well as profiles of contemporary persons (the Humboldts, Rahel von Farnhagen and Bettina von Arnim).

HIRSCH, KURT. Die Blutlinie. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Antikommunismus in Deutschland. Röderberg-Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1960. 307 pp. Ill. DM. 10.50.

It is Mr Hirsch's conviction, that anti-bolshevism as it has occurred since the beginning of the Weimar Republic and as represented by all sorts of Right-radical groups (the *Freikorps* is dealt with in this relation), has logically led to the Nazi terror. Parallels are drawn with the Federal Republic, in which the author sees the revival of many of these anti-democratic (as they are anti-bolshevist) tendencies and organisations.

HOFER, WALTHER. Die Diktatur Hitlers bis zum Beginn des Zweiten Weltkrieges. Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Athenaion Dr. Albert Hachfeld, Konstanz 1960. 264 pp. DM. 25.30.

This book is the fourth section of Volume IV of the monumental *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte* under the editorship of Prof. Dr Leo Just. Prof. Hofer, well-known by his earlier studies of national-socialism, gives a clear and balanced exposition of the

period 1933-1935, in which both home and foreign policy, racial ideology and economic structure are dealt with. The selections of the subject-matter as well as the documentation are excellent, while the system of summarising marginal captions is particularly convenient here.

HOSTERT, WALTER. Die Entwicklung der Lüdenscheider Industrie vornehmlich im 19. Jahrhundert. Vom Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts bis zum Ausbruch des Ersten Weltkrieges. [Lüdenscheider Geschichtsquellen und Forschungen, Grosse Reihe. Band I]. Kommissionsverlag Rudolf Beucker, Lüdenscheid 1960. 204 pp. Maps. DM. 12.50.

In the nineteenth century Lüdenscheid developed from an agricultural village into an industrial town of some importance. The outstanding feature here was the metal industry, particularly that of non-ferro metals. Attention is paid to the social development, although the stress is on the economic-historical growth.

JÜRGENS, HANS W. Asozialität als biologisches und sozialbiologisches Problem. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. viii, 176 pp. Tables. DM. 28.00.

This study is largely based on an inquiry among a-social people in the city of Kiel. The author, who stresses the biological aspects, also deals with the sociological problems involved. He pictures such phenomena as the fertility (as yet not much above the average) and the concentration of these people in some districts. A special chapter is devoted to the burden they signify for society as a whole; in this connection, also the criminality figures given here in detail should be mentioned.

20. Juli 1944. Hrsg. von der Bundeszentrale für Heimatdienst, Berto Verlag GmbH., Bonn 1961. 4. Aufl. 350 pp. Maps. DM. 13.50.

The third edition of this book was already considerably enlarged; in the fourth, some additions have been made. The work constitutes the best over-all survey of the "20th of July" – its preliminary history which goes back partly to 1933, the persons involved, and the repression (including, of course, the law-suits). Many documents have been reproduced, especially those that offer a good picture of the motives of the conspirators against Hitler. A critically selected bibliography contains all the essential writings on the subject. Many of them have been quoted at length in the text.

KLEIN, PETER. Separatisten an Rhein und Ruhr. Die konterrevolutionäre separatistische Bewegung der deutschen Bourgeoisie in der Rheinprovinz und in Westfalen. November 1918 bis Juli 1919. Rütten & Loening Berlin, 1961. 196 pp. DM. 7.90.

Not a few sources of varying significance form the reference basis of this work which sets out to oppose, as sharply as possible, patriotism on the part of the workers and separatism on that of the *bourgeoisie*. Among the latter a very prominent place is reserved for the present Chancellor of the Federal Republic.

KNÜTTER, HANS-HELMUTH. Ideologien des Rechtsradikalismus im Nachkriegsdeutschland. Eine Studie über die Nachwirkungen des Nationalsozialismus. Ludwig Röhrscheid Verlag, Bonn 1961. 230 pp. DM. 16.80.

With great precision the author has collected and analyzed the spate of books, pamphlets and journals devoted to the defence of major aspects of national socialism in one form or the other. The result is a very convincing and well documented catalogue of these writings and the kind of people writing them, and of those who are influenced by them, as well as a sober evaluation of the significance of the extreme right wing in the German political configuration of the present, which should not be overrated. The author suggests political education as the only method to combat this particular kind of extremism.

KRIPPENDORFF, EKKEHART. Die Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands in der Sowjetischen Besatzungszone 1945/48. Entstehung, Struktur, Politik. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1962. 178 pp. DM. 36.00.

In his description of the LDP in the Soviet occupation zone Mr Krippendorff attributes their failure to arrive at a fundamental democratic policy not only to Soviet and SED pressure, but to their ideological weakness and the inability of the liberal bourgeoisie to offer a political alternative to communism. This thesis is very plausibly argumented, partly by an elucidation of the view and actions of Külz, the party-leader. The policy of the occupying powers towards German unity is indirectly discussed; the author here challenges an interpretation which shifts the fault of the split one-sidedly on to the Soviet Union.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus. Teil I. Band I. Darstellung der Lage der Arbeiter in Deutschland von 1789 bis 1849. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. ix, 428 pp. DM. 27.00.

—. Band 13. Zur politökonomischen Ideologie in Deutschland von 1850 bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg und andere Studien. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. vii, 215 pp. DM. 16.00.

In *Band* 1 Mr Kuczynski depicts the social conditions of the workers on the basis of contemporary texts and statistics. He does this against the social and political developments in Germany before 1849, of which the description occupies half the book. That the German bourgeoisie as a class have taken up the cause of the workers should, in his opinion, be attributed to their critical attitude towards, and their lack of identification with, the half-feudal state. *Band* 13 deals with Christian-social policy (Huber), *Kathedersozialismus*, the school of marginal utility, and revisionism. We further mention a collection of documents on the Silesian weavers.

MACHÁČKOVÁ, VĚRA. Der junge Engels und die Literatur (1838-1844). Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 327 pp. DM. 8.50.

The young Engels' belletristic interests have been systematically treated in this study which lays bare some of the roots of influences working on him during these years.

Although Engels' own reflections and reactions are basic both in that they procure the frame for the treatment and in that they are faithfully interpreted as authoritative, some details are related that are of interest for an understanding of literary life in contemporary Germany (e.g., Freiligrath, Heine, Börne, Gutzkow).

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Werke, Bände 7, 11, 12, 13. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960, 1961. ix, 695 pp.; xxvii, 771 pp.; xxvi, 842 pp.; xxvii, 797 pp. DM. 10.00; 12,50; 12.50; 11.50.

The 7th. volume has been omitted erroneously from our regular announcement of new volumes of this German edition of Marx' and Engels' writings. Vol. 7 (August 1849-June 1851) contains the well-known contributions to the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung. Politisch-ökonomische Revue", and the important revolutionary statements made in the communication to the Communist League of March, 1850, as well as the attack on Kinkel and other indictments of German political emigrants. Vols. 11 (January 1855-April 1856), 12 (April 1856-January 1859) and 13 (January 1859-February 1860) contain a considerable number of articles written by Marx and Engels for the New York Daily Tribune, the Neue Oder Zeitung, the Free Press and others. Vol 13 contains, in addition, Engels' anonymous pamphlets "Po and Rhine" and "Savoy, Nizza and the Rhine"; the volume opens with Marx' "*Zur Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie*" and ends with a manuscript introduction of the publication of 1839 of the "*Grundrisse der Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie (Rohentwurf)*". As usual the volumes contain chronologically arranged dates of Marx' and Engels' life and work for the period with which each volume is concerned. Because of the fullness of detail generally attained it should be noted that an omission occurs – Volume 12: Marx' articles in the Free Press (August 16, 1856 – April 1, 1857) and published separately as the "Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century" (London 1899) are the only ones lacking and the comment on this fact in the appendix is not satisfactory.

NOACK, PAUL. Die Intellektuellen. Wirkung. Versagen. Verdienst. Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1961. 104 pp. DM. 5.80.

On the basis of a narrow definition of the concept "intellectual" (the *esprit engagé* in a political sense) the author analyses various opinions (for instance, those held by Geiger, Schumpeter, Mannheim) and brilliantly discusses the role of the intellect in modern mass society. With much acumen he treats of the "intellectuals" who, in a frustrated wish to influence the sphere of political power, turned communist or seemingly independent pro-communist. Examples are Sartre and Vercors. It is, however, not only the negative aspects of the role of the intellectuals that are discussed and, on the whole, the views of the author are well balanced. This also holds true for his special discussion of the present state of affairs in Germany.

SCHMID, CARLO. Politik und Geist. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. 280 pp. DM. 17.50.

The author, a professor of Political Science and a social democratic politician, in this collection of essays and papers read on various occasions, once more proves his stylistic and compository abilities. A wide range of subjects ("European Man", "Friedrich Schiller", "The Problem of Authority in Democracy", for instance) are treated with acumen. One of the best examples of Prof. Schmid's capacity to make complex matters crystal-clear is his dissertation on Political Science (a balanced

discussion of the domain of politics, with some poignant definitions); the sketch of Kurt Schumacher as a speaker is, of course, quite different in character – it is of a warm sympathy bordering on uncritical enthusiasm. Mention should be made of the interpretation of "The Ideological Position of German Socialism in Our Time".

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. von Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 24. Lieferung. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1961. 294 pp. DM. 32.34.

This twenty-fourth instalment completes a unique and handy reference work up to and including the first half of 1961. Besides the activity of the Legislature that of the political parties and that of the DAG is described, as are the policy of the CDU-CSU regarding the "spreading" of property, the social programme of the FPD, etc.

Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik 1960/61. Hrsg. von der Staatlichen Zentralverwaltung für Statistik. 6. Jhrg. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1961. xx, 704 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 25.00.

The emphasis in the Statistical Yearbook 1960/1961 is on the economic development, but demographic facts and figures in other fields (health, culture, criminality, etc.) are also included. Comparative figures on the two Germanies and some international surveys have been appended.

TEUTEBERG, HANS JÜRGEN. Geschichte der industriellen Mitbestimmung in Deutschland. Ursprung und Entwicklung ihrer Vorläufer im Denken und in der Wirklichkeit des 19. Jahrhunderts. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1961. xx, 587 pp. DM. 50.00.

Co-determination in Germany has found its first theorists in the *Vormärz* period; designed on the basis of an economic reality existing in France and England, though not yet in Germany, these theories, like those devised during the 1848 revolution, bore a clearly utopian character. The later co-operative relief funds that afterwards evoluated into labour representations within the firm, can be regarded as the practical precursors. The ligislature for the restriction of the employer's power over the worker, here brought down to the years of the First World War, was completed in 1916. Mr Teuteberg offers an excellent study of this historical development, which comes up to all the requirements that may be expected of a standard work on the subject.

THIMME, ROLAND. Stresemann und die Deutsche Volkspartei 1923-1925. Matthiesen Verlag, Lübeck, Hamburg 1961. 147 pp. DM. 13.50.

The emphasis of most studies on Stresemann is on his revision policy and, in general, on his importance as a national politician. Mr Thimme, by discussing him as a leader of the DVP, considerably deepens the insight into the political actions of this man. Moreover, with this book an interesting piece of party history and party sociology (the structure of the party, social composition, and relations to extraparliamentary political and economical groups come up for treatment) is described.

WULF, JOSEF. Das Dritte Reich und seine Vollstrecker. Die Liquidation von 500 000 Juden im Ghetto Warschau. Arani Verlags-GmbH, Berlin-Grunewald 1961. 383 pp. Ill. DM. 39.50.

This excellent work on the desctruction of the Warsaw Ghetto contains the notorious "Stroop Report", supplemented by non-German sources, notes and commentaries. It is preceded by a fairly extensive biographical sketch of Stroop, who is shown to have been, in provenance, career and character, a "prototype" of a Nazi case history. Some shorter biographies of a number of functionaries concerned in this mass murder conclude the book.

ZIESEL, KURT. Die verratene Demokratie. 2. Aufl. J. F. Lehmann Verlag, München 1961. 121 pp. DM. 11.80.

Some elements in the German national traditions should be restored even if they have been employed by Hitler: peasantry, family and soldierliness. Considerable portions of modern art are among the expressions of nihilism which spread most dangerously among the Germans. Over against the totalitarian masters of the East and the representatives of the trade unions, "the small businessmen, works managers and artisans have become the true socialists of to-day..." With such statements the author seems to weaken the effect of much of his argument, which is a sincere endeavour to find an answer to questions resulting from a confrontation with the recent past and those of a modern mass society.

ZORN, RUDOLF. Autorität und Verantwortung in der Demokratie. Werkbund-Verlag, Würzburg 1960. 115 pp. DM. 5.50.

This thought-provoking, intelligently formulated, moderate positive appraisal of the operation of modern (mass) democracy, especially in the Federal Republic is of general interest for students of democracy and politics as such. Question marks to practical reform proposals and some theoretical dissertations might seem indicated – i.e., the assertiveness of the theses seems, in these cases, open to doubt even from the premises of the author. Among these premises, the condemnation of "egalitarianism" as the most dangerous form of undermining democracy. A restoration of authority is necessary; it presupposes a restoration of responsibility. Indirect instead of direct elections are propagated, as is, on principle, a system of suffrage on the basis of achievement. On the whole, the author indicates in his suggestions a readiness to accept the better whenever what he considers the best is impracticable. This trend contributes to make the book very readable.

Great Britain

ABRAMS, MARK and RICHARD ROSE. Must Labour Lose? With a commentary by Rita Hinden. Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1960. 127 pp. 2/6.

This book consists of three parts: The first by M. Abrams, deals with the "Socialist Commentary" sample survey intended to establish why the electorate increasingly turned away from Labour since 1950 or 1951 – a tendency which became clear beyond doubt in the results from the 1959 elections. The second part, by R. Rose, discusses the way in which the party system works, and contains, for instance, a valuable

analysis of the various motives for voting Labour, Conservative, Liberal, or abstaining. Essential elements are, among others, the "party image" and the self-assigned place in the social hierarchy which (favouring the Conservatives) tends to shift, for large sections of the workers, towards the middle class. Finally, R. Hinden's contribution is an endeavour to formulate a new approach; she argues strongly in favour of Labour, whereas her co-authors avoid bias in their definitely scholarly dissertations.

BOUCH, C. M. L. and G. P. JONES. A Short Economic and Social History of the Lake Counties 1500-1830. With contributions by R. W. Brunskill. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1962. xi, 371 pp. Maps. 42/-.

The social and economical aspects stand out in these regional studies; population development, agriculture, industry and trade are described in close mutual relation, supplemented with chapters on social stratification, religion and culture, and, for the later period, on poor relief and Friendly Societies. The most important influence on this area, isolated by nature, is the increasing development and the attendant necessary adaptation to the progress of the rest of the country.

BRIGGS, ASA. The Birth of Broadcasting. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. xiii, 425 pp. Ill. 42/-.

This, the first of a three-volume history of British broadcasting, describes the rise of broadcasting and the four years of the British Broadcasting Company. This private company, replaced in 1927 by the public corporation, should be regarded as the pioneer of the broadcasting system. Prof. Briggs minutely describes the spirit of public service that lived in the Company, and especially in its director Reith, and the intricate relations of commercial interests and Post Office regulations, which formed the foundation of this unique body.

BRIGGS, ASA. Social Thought and Social Action. A Study of the Work of Seebohm Rowntree 1871-1954. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., London 1961. x, 371 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Prof. Briggs, in his carefully documented study of Seebohm Rowntree's work, gives due attention to all the facets of this amazingly versatile figure, who was a student of poverty (his pioneering study of 1901 is still a classic), champion of a systematical study of industrial relations, "New Liberal", and one of the closest collaborators of Lloyd George. The man is here wholly viewed against his own time; Prof. Briggs states, in this connection, that this personal biography is more or less a social biography of twentieth-century Britain.

BROWN, FORD K. Fathers of the Victorians. The Age of Wilberforce. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. vi, 569 pp. 55/-.

Subject of this study is the Evangelical Revival within the Established Church, which, from a small beginning in the years after 1780, had grown, under the inspiring leadership of Wilberforce, into a gigantic movement for moral reform and puritanisation of Christendom twenty years later. In his brilliantly written book the author makes clear how the Evangelicals can be regarded as the spiritual pioneers of the Victorians; he further describes the composition, doctrine and history of the group; he finds, that the Evangelicals (in contrast to the Methodists) completely conformed to the social reality of the time: they were neither dissenters, radicals or liberals, nor political or social reformers.

BRUCE, MAURICE. The Coming of the Welfare State. B. T. Batsford Ltd., London 1961. xi, 307 pp. 35/-.

In a clear and systematic survey Prof. Bruce discusses the development of the social measures taken by the government, and the underlying social conceptions. Starting with the Elizabethan poor-law system he passes on to the Victorian Poor Law after 1834, a period in which government intervention became more intensive and reached a first top in the social reform of 1905-1914. It was in 1948, anticipated by the Beveridge Report of 1942, that the Welfare State in the modern sense came into being as an empirical response to the problems of a highly industrialised society.

COLE, MARGARET. The Story of Fabian Socialism. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto; Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. xv, 366 pp. Ill. 30/-.; $ 6.50.

Since Edward Pease's publication of 1916 no new history of the Fabian Society has appeared. This book, which continues the story after 1914, meets an urgent need, also because Pease's work could be adjusted since Mrs Cole had more sources at her disposal. The author has not confined herself to the Society alone, but has also described the affiliated organisations and groups, e.g. the Guild Socialists, the Society for Socialist Inquiry and Propaganda. Mrs Cole (wife of the late G. D. H. Cole) is particularly suited to write this history; a member of the Society even before 1914 she was appointed its Secretary in 1939.

DAVISON, R. B. Trade Unions. A Practical Approach. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., London 1961. 73 pp. 6/-.

This little book has been written for use in trade-union education. It contains simply expressed directions for various activities, e.g. delivering speeches, conducting a correspondence, and chairmanship. It has been set up largely along question and answer lines.

ERNLE, Lord. English Farming. Past and Present. New (6th) ed. With introductions by G. E. Fussell and O. R. McGregor. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto; Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1961. xviii, 559 pp. 50/-.

This classical study of English farming from the manorial system onwards first appeared in 1912. The fifth edition of 1936 was altered at some points by A. D. Hall, who enlarged the chapter on tithes, and also extended the text in other places. The present edition is a completely unaltered reprint of the 1936 edition. It is preceded by an extensive introduction (the part before 1815 written by G. E. Fussell and the part after that by O. R. McGregor), which is particularly valuable bibliographically.

HILTON, GEORGE W. The Truck System including a History of the British Truck Acts 1465-1960. W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., Cambridge 1960. ix, 166 pp. 21/-.

The truck system, i.e. the obligation for the employee to buy in the company's shops, has played an important role especially in English social history,andhas been a means for the entrepreneur to earn part of the wages he had paid directly back. Prof. Hilton describes, in the first part of this book, the nature of the truck system; the second part deals with truck legislation, of which the author underlines the ineffectiveness.

HITCHIN, GEORGE. Pit-Yacker. Jonathan Cape, London 1962. 192 pp. 16/-.

Mr Hitchin, in this autobiography, describes his youth in a North-English mining village, where at a very early age he was put to work in a mine. By using his leisure hours for self-tuition he succeeded in educating himself and obtaining a University degree.

JENNINGS, IVOR. The British Constitution. 4th ed. Cambridge University Press, London. 1961 xi, 209 pp. Ill.

The popularity of this short but excellent survey of the British Constitution is clear from the fact that, after the first of 1941, this is not only the fourth edition, but the twelfth printing. This edition has been modernised is some points, e.g. with regard to the examples chosen, and it has been adapted to the needs of non-British readers with little knowledge of British history. It discusses the party system, Parliament, administration, and the cabinet.

JENNINGS, IVOR. Party Politics. Vol. III. The Stuff of Politics. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1962. x, 493 pp. 45/-.

The third and last volume of Sir Ivor Jennings' Party Politics is the least "institutional" of the three. It contains historical studies on some political ideas, e.g. liberty, nationalism, imperialism, the Irish question, and British socialism. The first essay, on political conflict, is more general in character; it is here, that the author enters into the interaction between political theory and practical politics, and into the characteristics of programme and ideology of a national party. The author's brilliant style and the originality and daringness of his argumentation and conclusions are remarkable.

JORDAN, W. K. The Charities of Rural England 1480-1660. The Aspirations and the Achievements of the Rural Society. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 484 pp. 50/-.

In addition to the two preceding volumes (one dealing with the whole of England, the other with London) Prof. Jordan here discusses three counties, which in a sense can be regarded as representative of rural England. This volume thus concludes the series, which shows the secularisation of the social aspirations (of gentry and merchants in particular) as finding expression in the charitable contributions.

KAMM, JOSEPHINE. The Story of Mrs. Pankhurst. Methuen & Co Ltd., London 1961. 167 pp. Ill. 12/6.

Here is a biography of Emmeline Pankhurst, the well-known champion of women's suffrage. The author has popularised it since it is primarily intended for the interested layman; a short bibliography, however, is attached.

MACCOBY, S. English Radicalism The End? George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 640 pp. 70/-.

This sixth and final volume of Dr. Maccoby's very detailed history of "Radicalism" in British politics – a current to be placed somewhere between Liberal and Labour, or rather manifest in parts of both parties. The volume opens with a thorough discussion of the "progressive" period from 1906-1914, deals with the First World War

and the ousting of Asquith in favour of Lloyd George (who obviously meets with little sympathy on the side of the author) and continues the story up to 1939. An epilogue, interesting for the formulation of the author's own point of view, treats of the present situation. The book is based to a large extent on "The Nation", long the mouthpiece of Radical opinion. There can be no doubt that this vividly written work with its outspoken views on British history and politics themselves is a contribution to actual policy-making, apart from being a remarkable interpretation of the period under discussion.

MACDONAGH, OLIVER. A Pattern of Government Growth 1800-60. The Passenger Acts and their Enforcement. MacGibbon & Kee, London 1961. 368 pp. 35/-.

The emergence of modern government so far as it concerns its interference in social and economic life is here adstructed by a case study: the passager regulation acts between 1800 and 1860, which were to combat the abuses occurring in the transport of emigrants. In a few introductory chapters the author describes the inconceivable conditions in which the emigrants, mostly Irish, had to travel. He then describes the Acts coming into existence, and the practice of their operation.

MILIBAND, RALPH. Parliamentary Socialism. A Study in the Politics of Labour. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 356 pp. 35/-.

In his study of Labour politics Mr Miliband concentrates on the political consequences of the parliamentary approach, which he analyses in such situations as the First World War, the 1926 Strike, and the slump years in the 'Thirties. Another central theme is the permanence of a Left opposition within the party, and an extra-parliamentary Left (such as the Social Democratic Federation and the Communist Party), a situation, which has resulted in the present crisis of the Party. The difference from earlier situations is now the great role of the trade-unions as representatives of the radicalism of the 'Fifties. Mr Miliband disagrees with the "revisionist" opinion, that the present setback of Labour is to be attributed to imperfect adaptation to the new ("affluent") society; he believes, on the contrary, that it should provide a socialist alternative to Conservatism.

NEW, CHESTER W. The Life of Henry Brougham to 1830. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1961. xi, 458 pp. 50/-.

Henry Brougham, one of the chief social reformers of the first half of the nineteenth century, became important as an abolitionist, a champion of popular education, one of the founders of the University of London, and the man of the Land Reform. This book, which can be regarded as the first comprehensive and extensively documented biography, will consist of two parts. The present volume covers his life till 1830, the year when he became Lord Chancellor.

ROSENBAUM, ROBERT A. Earnest Victorians. Six great Victorians as portrayed in their own words and those of their contemporaries. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1961. 383 pp. 25/-.

The six portraits of notable Victorians have been built up, as far as was possible, from their own diaries, letters, and from accounts of contemporaries. Each is portrayed in one of the crucial episodes of his life: Cardinal Newman at the time of his estrange-

ment from the Anglican church; Lord Ashley during the debates about the ten-hour day, in defence of which he put forth all his strength, and General Gordon during the siege of Khartoum. The portraits of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Darwin and Elisabeth Barrett Browning complete the book.

SIMPSON, ALAN. The Wealth of the Gentry 1540-1660. East Anglian Studies. University of Chicago Press, Chicago; Cambridge University Press, London 1961. viii, 226 pp. $ 5.00., 35/-.

Prof. Simpson concentrates his study on the expenditures of "the rising lawyer" (Sir Nicolas Bacon), "the rising merchant" (Sir Thomas Cullum) and "the courtier" (Sir Thomas Cornwallis); in the last case the study concerns the extent to which "public office" was the source of his income. The book is very extensive and thoroughly documented, and gives a good insight into the social structure and forms of wealth of the period.

WIGHAM, ERIC. What's Wrong With The Unions? Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1961. 234 pp. 3/6.

A thoughtful analysis of the many issues which have increasingly led to a negative appraisal of the role recently played by British trade unions is given, in this well written book, by a close observer familiar with all the significant aspects of the unions' problems and attitudes. The latter vary, of course, considerably – and this fact itself is taken as a starting point for a thorough discussion of the factors which determine the unions' policies. Faults in the organization (e.g., low salaries, little attention paid to public relations, bureaucratic distance between functionaries and members) and the autonomous position of many shop stewards (still the most rebellious element), the unhealthy mixing up of economic issues with political ones (Communism, struggle for leadership in the Labour Party) and the impact of both the uncooperative tradition among the workers and the labour shortage as a consequence of the protracted boom are among the topics treated of.

WILSON, H. H. Pressure Group. The Campaign for Commercial Television. Secker & Warburg, London 1961. 232 pp. 18-./

With this account of the campaign for commercial television an instance is described of outside influences on the Conservative Party. A small group of back-benchers in collaboration with economic interests (advertising and radio) here formed a nucleus, which carried through the bill for the formation of an Independent Authority outside the B.B.C. Incidentally this study gives an excellent description of a pressure group in action.

ZWEIG, FERDYNAND. The Worker in an Affluent Society. Family Life and Industry. William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1961. xvii, 268 pp. 25/-.

On the basis of an enquiry held in two large and three medium-sized industrial firms, supplemented with a number of interviews, the author describes the situation of the various categories of British factory workers to-day. He discusses many aspects, e.g. attitude towards the work, choice of employment and occupational training,

family life, leisure occupations, interdependence of work and home, views on property, the cultural horizon. The author has found a greater adaptation to the existing society and "bourgeoisization" to be generally noticeable, a higher evaluation of property, little interest for class struggle and further-reaching demands. As to culture and education the workers remain far behind other groups.

Hungary

DARNOY, PAUL. Ungarn nach dem Volksaufstand. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Verlagsgruppe Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln, Berlin 1960. 196 pp. DM. 14.80.

This excellent survey of the drastic changes since the revolution of 1956 is the first publication of the *Forschungsinstitut Osteuropas*. The author confines himself to the organisation aspects: party, state apparatus, justice and police, armed forces, workers' councils, which find themselves in a period of laborious reconstruction after the collapse of the Stalinist apparatus. Reports from the Hungarian press were the main sources used. The survey runs to the end of the year 1958.

La Hongrie libérée 1945-1960. Présentée par Ferenc Baktai et György Máté. Pannonia, Budapest 1960. 292 pp. Ill.

This memorial volume on the occasion of the fifteenth birthday of post-war Hungary is essentially a photo-book. It gives a splendid series of photographs (black-and-white and colour) relating to economy, culture and daily life in Hungary. An extensive introduction describes the political development from a Communist viewpoint and, especially, the growth of the Hungarian economy.

VÁLI, FERENC A. Rift and Revolt in Hungary. Nationalism versus communism. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1961. xviii, 590 pp. $ 9.75.

This is the most up-to-date full discussion of the history of Hungary under Communism; the central theme is indicated in the title. Several points are made more clear than they have been in previous publications. Thus, a very elucidating picture is given of Imre Nagy's political convictions, which serves to explain his attitude in November, 1956, as a not illogical, though of course enormously precipitated further development of the views he held years ago. Besides a careful analysis of Nagy's "On Communism" an intimate knowledge of minute details of the events during the fateful days of the autumn of 1956 has enabled the author to solve some problems. Of particular importance are the paragraphs on international implications and entanglements – such as the (sharply criticized) passivity of the West which, at least in part, was caused by the Suez affair. Prospects are discussed with the necessary reservations. This book, well documented and intelligently written, is a major contribution to the recent history of the Soviet orbit.

Italy

TREVISANI, GIULIO. Lineamenti di una Storia del movimento operaio italiano. Dalla rivoluzione alla Ia Internazionale. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano-Roma 1958. 295 pp. L. 500.

In a popular form, but with excellent documentation, the author treats of the Italian labour movement, giving full credit to influences from abroad, which extend roughly

from Babeuf to Bakunin. The economic background is put into relief. The outlook is certainly marxist, but other currents of thought are discussed with understanding and often with sympathy. The 2nd. vol. was already announced in Vol. V (1960), part 3, on p. 533.

The Netherlands

BUSKES, J. J. Hoera voor het leven. De Brug, Djambatan N.V., Amsterdam 1959. viii, 299 pp. Ill. Hfl. 11.50.

The recollections of this author who, notwithstanding his originally Fundamentalist views (he only later became an adept of Karl Barth), played a role as a spokesman of the Left, are important for an understanding of a sector of Dutch opinion: As a minister of the Reformed Church he is an orthodox Protestant, as a politician he is a left-wing Socialist, and in international politics he sticks to a pacifism which he has maintained over the years. The picture resulting from his life-story is that of a non-conformist who wishes to be considered so. Theological and political questions are dealt with sometimes in a spirit of reconciliation, sometimes in one of unveiled antagonism.

DAM, J. C. VAN. Sociaal Logboek 1900-1960. Spiegel van vooruitgang. De Brug, Djambatan N.V., Amsterdam 1960. 280 pp. Ill. Hfl. 13.50.

The author, who started his career as a junior clerk, succeeded by means of extra-mural education to make a brilliant career in the municipal service in the city of Amsterdam; during the First World War he became head of the municipal unemployment office, and from 1941-1958 he was in charge of the city's Welfare Department. In these memoirs he relates many personal experiences, and he often devotes passages to the evolution of the underlying conceptions of welfare work and its practice.

GOUDRIAAN, J. Vriend en vijand. Herinneringen aan de Nederlandse Spoorwegen 1938-1948. Uitgeverij De Bezige Bij, Amsterdam 1961. 280 pp. Hfl. 6.50.

The author has won deserved renown as a president of the Netherlands Railways during the years immediately preceding the Second World War. During his time of office many improvements were introduced or prepared. These vividly written recollections are, however, inspired by the wish to refute the work by Prof. Rüter, mentioned in this journal, Vol. V, (1960), Part 2, p. 351. Apart from the question whether Prof. Goudriaan is right or not, the passages concerning him personally are relatively of very small importance indeed, and their tone does not seem to justify the present, irate comments. Also on other questions (for instance, international policy) the author has very outspoken opinions which are not always satisfactorily founded on solid fact or interpretation.

KOEJEMANS, A. J. Van „ja" tot „amen". De Brug, Djambatan N.V., Amsterdam 1961. 234 pp. Ill. Hfl. 12.75.

These memoirs of a former leader of the Netherlands C.P. and editor-in-chief of the communist daily from 1945-1947, who after he left the party in 1955 became a Protestant, are remarkable in more than one sense. The author obviously fears to be considered a renegate, and seems, in some parts of this book, to identify himself with his

former self. Christian influences are brought out into full relief, as are his contacts during and after the war with representatives of other parties and groups. The book is more interesting for the psychology of an ex-communist, who clings to at least some of the old conceptions, than for the history of the party, although details are given about a number of ultra-party conflicts.

Norway

LANGFELDT, KNUT. Moskva-Tesene. I Norsk Politik. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo-Bergen 1961. 159 pp.

The impact of the famous 21 points (summing up conditions for membership of the Third International) on the Norwegian socialist party and the labour movement in general is here dealt with systematically. The period in question is that from summer 1920 to spring 1921. The role of the social democratic opposition is given much attention and, on the other hand, the roots are laid bare of what now seems to be a definite trend away from strict Marxism and Communism.

Poland

Faschismus-Getto-Massenmord. Dokumentation über Ausrottung und Widerstand der Juden in Polen während des zweiten Weltkrieges. Hrsg. vom Jüdischen Historischen Institut Warschau. Ausgewählt, bearb. und eingel. von Tatiana Berenstein, Artur Eisenbach, Bernard Mark und Adam Rutkowski. 2. Aufl. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 611 pp. Ill. DM. 14.50.

This edition collects documents (among which many photographs) relating to the actions against the Jews in Poland, provided with a preface and an introduction, in which national-socialism and anti-semitism are dealt with. A warning is expressed against the recent manifestations of anti-semitism in West-Germany, which are regarded as proof that the old imperialist forces are still at work. The documents describe all the aspects of the persecutions: deportation, isolation in the Ghettos, seizure of property, forced labour and physical destruction. The last group of documents is devoted to the Jewish resistance against the occupying forces.

WALKI chłopów królestwa polskiego w rewlucji 1905-1907. Zebrali i opracowali Stanisław Kalabiński i Feliks Tych. Tom trzeci, Luty 1906- czerwiec 1907. [Series: Źródła do dziejów rewolucji 1905-1907 na ziemiach polskich, edited by Polska Akademia Nauk, instytut historii, naczelna dyrekcja archiwów państwowych]. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1961. 853 pp. Zł. 110.00.

—. Indeksy. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1961. 188 pp.

Like the preceding volumes this has been arranged according to regions and *guberniya*. The documents as a whole, many of them, naturally, in the Russian language, provide an excellent picture of the role played by the Polish agrarian population in the disturbances of the years 1905-1907. The index relates to all three volumes of the series.

Spain

BOLLOTEN, BURNETT. The Grand Camouflage. The Communist Conspiracy in the Spanish Civil War. Hollis & Carter, London 1961. 350 pp. 30/-.

The author, who was a U.P. correspondent in Spain during the Civil War, there collected a mass of material which he later supplemented in order to lay an extraordinarily solid basis for the present work which deals with the short period of July, 1936 to May, 1937. Hiding, as much as possible, his own convictions under quantities of detailed information he depicts the able manoeuvres of the Spanish communists and their Soviet friends, which enabled them to occupy a preponderant position when the Negrín-government succeeded Largo Caballero. A penetrating analysis is given of the social revolution in towns and countryside that followed upon the break-down of authority at the beginning of the rebellion. With much acumen the roles played by the various currents (CNF, FAL, UGT, left- and moderate Socialist, Liberals), which led up to their gradual weakening, to the profit of the communist and their allies, is fully elaborated. The discussion of the question, how the originally small C.P. managed to become a decisive factor, reveals its resourcefulness; socially, it took sides with the middle-class elements threatened by Anarchosyndicalist experiments, politically, it adopted a moderate line intended to win the sympathy of the Western powers which was in conformity with Soviet schemes.

MERKES, MANFRED. Die deutsche Politik gegenüber dem spanischen Bürgerkrieg 1936-1939. Ludwig Röhrscheid Verlag, Bonn 1961. 194 pp. DM. 16.00.

Fully documented, in some respects probably definitive, in others offering a basis for further discussion, this book gives a balanced treatment of the role played by Germany in the Civil War. Germany did not take part in the preparations for it, but involved itself irrevocably when it sent the Legion Condor in November, 1936. Germany and Italy did tip the scales in favour of Franco, but their contribution should not be thought of as overwhelming. The author also goes into the question whether German intervention in the internal affairs of Spain – especially by Faupel – met with success; the relative independence of Franco became clear when he took action against the Falange leader Hedilla. Of interest are the passages throwing light on the social reform ideas of some Nazis and Falangists.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BENNIGSEN, ALEXANDRE, et CHANTAL QUELQUEJAY. Les mouvements nationaux chez les Musulmans de Russie. Le „Sultangalievisme" au Tatarstan. [Société et Idéologies, deuxième série, Documents et Témoignages, 3. École Pratique des Hautes Études.] Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1960. 285 pp. Hfl. 24.00.

"Sultangalievism", so called after its theorist Sultan Galiev, viewed as a political movement and as a theory, is the subject of this well-documented study. It arose under the Volga Tatars around Kazan and aimed as a synthesis of national, Islamitic and marxist elements. This national, anti-colonialist, panturkic movement, which also from the beginning advocated the policy of the "national front", which was an accepted trend within the party between 1917 and 1921 and became a deviation between 1921 and 1923, was regarded as oppositional between 1923 and 1928.

CANNAC, RENÉ. Netchaiev. Aux sources de la révolution russe. Du nihilisme au terrorisme. Payot, Paris 1961. 182 pp. NF. 12.00.

The description proper of Nechayev's activities is preceded by an introductory chapter on Russian nihilism in the eighteen-sixties. Then a detailed description is given of the radical circles in which Nechayev moved, and his contacts in the Russian emigrant world at Zürich is fairly extensivley dealt with, particularly his relation with Bakunin, which turned from very intimate into very strained. In making up the final account of Nechayev's importance the author concludes that, although his influence was slight and ephemeral, this man should be regarded as one of the authentic precursors of the revolution since he recognised the need of struggle and violence in the revolutionary process.

CLARKSON, JESSE D. A History of Russia. Random House, New York 1961. xx, 857 pp. Ill. Maps. $ 7.50.

This magnificently produced and thorough history of Russia has been planned as broadly as possible, i.e. with consideration of the social and economic development and the cultural achievements of each epoch. Another characteristic is, that the period after March 1917 takes up roughly half the book. The Bolsheviks' seizure of power and the "breathing spell" between the October revolution and Brest-Litowsk are described in remarkable detail. The photographs and maps included, and the "suggestions for further reading" after each chapter, deserve a mention.

KOLARZ, WALTER. Religion in the Soviet Union. Macmillan & Co Ltd., London; St Martin's Press, New York 1961. xii, 518 pp. Ill. Maps. 50/–.

After discussing the survival of religion in the Soviet Union and noting the failure of the atheist movement, the author passes on to a description of all the churches, religions and sects, and the communist policy against them, in that country. Religion is still a spiritual power, capable of greater expansion in the future, if the attitude of communism towards it should change. Mr Kolarz further remarks, that much of the abandonment of religious faith should be attributed to the factors that have also played their part in the West, such as industrialisation and urbanisation, rather than to communism.

LENIN, W. I. Werke, Band 1; Band 2; Band 20; Band 29; Band 32. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. x, 559 pp.; viii, 580 pp.; viii, 626 pp.; x, 600 pp.; ix, 589 pp. DM. 7.50 per vol.
LÉNINE, V. Oeuvres, Tome 28; Tome 31. Editions Sociales, Paris 1961. 564 pp.; 599 pp. NF. 5.00; NF. 5.00.

The German edition now includes vols. 1 and 2 (vol. 3 with Lenin's first economic study in bookform appeared before), which contain essays on the peasant question in Russia and indictments of Populism (vol. 1 – 1893-1894), a portrait of Engels, a view on workers' practical problems (fines, a new factory law), a criticism of so-called economic Romanticism (Sismondi and contemporary Russian "Sismondists"), and further arguments against the Populists (vol. 2 – 1895-1897). Vol. 20 (December 1913-August 1914) reflects the gradual strengthening of the oppositionists' position in the months preceding the First World War. Apart from intra-party struggles, the main problem dealt with is the nationality question; the agrarian issue is also well

represented in various articles. Vol. 29 (March – August 1919) contains many items on the founding of the Third International, the first programme of the Russian Communist Party, and the military and labour mobilization for the civil war. Vol. 32 (December 1920 – August 1921) is of interest because of the attitude Lenin took in the crisis of the regime, which came to the surface in the Kronstadt rebellion. Foundations for the NEP were late, and the intra-party left wing was attacked. In the French edition vols. 28 (July 1918 – March 1919) and 31 (April – December 1920) are identical with corresponding vols. of the German edition mentioned in this journal, Vol. V (1960), part 1, p. 162 and Vol. IV (1959), part 3, pp. 542-543. Outstanding items are the diatribe against "the renegade Kautsky" and the restatement of tactics and principles in the "Infantile Disorder" pamphlet against the international left wing, respectively.

NOVE, ALEC. The Soviet Economy. An Introduction. [Minerva Series of Student's Handbooks, 5]. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 328 pp. 25/–.

The author's intention has been to provide an introduction to the Soviet economy for students and interested laymen rather than for experts. His book gives a remarkably balanced and objective picture of, respectively, economic structure, problems, concepts and ideas. In a general assessment it is pointed out, that the system of priorities and campaign methods should be judged by a wider criterion of "rationality" than is customary in the West. The results of this system are considerable; the question remains, however, to what extent adjustments can be introduced in a mature and more complex economy like that of the Soviet Union at present.

PARVILAHTI, UNTO. In Berias Gärten. Zehn Jahre Gefangener in Russland und Sibirien. Verlag „Das Bergland-Buch", Salzburg, Stuttgart 1960. 394 pp. DM. 15.80.

Active during the Second World War as a Finnish liaison officer in Germany Mr Parvilahti was taken prisoner in Finland after the Finnish-Russian armistice, and extradited to the Soviet Government in the beginning of 1945. After an investigation he was sentenced to hard labour on the accusation of counter-revolutionary activities. This book is an account of the interrogations, the conditions in prisons and camps (he stayed, for instance, on the peninsula of Taimyr in Northern Siberia), encounters with fellow-prisoners, etc. Broadly these experiences agree with those described in the run of memoirs of ex-prisoners from the Soviet Union published in the last fifteen years.

PIROSCHKOW, VERA. Alexander Herzen. Der Zusammenbruch einer Utopie. Geleitwort von Fedor Stepun. Verlag Anton Pustet, München 1961. 149 pp. DM. 9.80.

Herzen's personality and ideas are, in this book, approached from a definitely Christian point of view, and the author has brought to the surface some traits in Herzen's thought which betray a strong Christian influence. Herzen's religiosity was transposed into the secular sphere, which, together with his high idea of freedom and individuality, made for his utter pessimism. His later recommendation of evolutionary methods and moderateness is set forth, among other passages, in a short but lucid discussion on his correspondence with Bakunin.

REED, JOHN. Ten days that shook the World. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1961. xx, 322 pp. 15/–.

This is a photographic re-edition of the second English edition (Martin Lawrence Ltd.) of 1931. In reading through the book once again it appears to have lost nothing of its vividness and appeal, however much of its contents may provoke different reactions. As a sympathetic account it remains unsurpassed, it seems, as a masterpiece of good reporting.

The Russian Provisional Government 1917. Documents selected and ed. by Robert Paul Browder and Alexander F. Kerensky. 3 vols. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1961. xxx, 477 pp.; xxvi, 716 pp.; xix, 682 pp. Three vols. $ 30.00.

The bulk of the more than 1400 documents collected in this publication comes from the Hoover Institution's collection on Russia, the richest fund outside the Soviet Union for this period. The editors have tried to represent relatively more fully the less known and less studied aspects of this decisive period: the Provisional Government's legislative and administrative activity (in the fields of, resp., jurisdiction, local government and administration, the agrarian question, the economic organisation, and military affairs) were given more space than the purely political events. Relatively few documents throwing light on the Bolshevik view were printed, since these are generally better known and more easily available. A short, but excellent introduction on the preliminaries of the February revolution precedes the book, while each section, arranged according to subject, is again preceded by a brief introduction, in which interpretations have been avoided as much as possible.

RUTYCH, N. Le parti communiste au pouvoir. En URSS 1917-1960. Préf. de Michel Garder. [L'Ordre du jour]. La Table Ronde, Paris 1961. 522 pp. NF. 17.00.

In his history of the Russian Communist Party Mr Rutych underlines the voluntary and chance element in the October Revolution. The German funds and the numerical weakness of the Bolshevics are brought to the fore; the German support is even regarded as of decisive importance. The author makes ample use of the revelations at the XXth party congress, and after, in his description of the usurpation of power in the party by Stalin, the purges and the military strategy in the Second World War. He does not consider the party (and its "illegal regime") to be representative of the Russian people.

SLONIM, MARC. Russian Theater. From The Empire To The Soviets. The World Publishing Company, Cleveland, New York 1961. 355 pp. Ill. $ 7.50.

In his survey of the development of the Russian theatre from the earliest times the author also gives much attention to the post-revolutionary period. The whole process leading from *avant-garde* art to "socialist realism" is closely followed. The most important plays of these years, and their staging, are analysed,while the influence of various artists' organisations like RAPP and the later Union of Soviet Writers is illuminated.

5000 Sowjetköpfe. Gliederung und Gesicht eines Führungskollektivs. Hrsg. von Hans Koch. Deutsche Industrieverlags-GmbH, Köln 1959. xv, 862 pp. DM. 25.50.

This extremely useful book consists of two parts. First, systematic name-lists are given of prominent persons in the Party, the Komsomol, it government organs,

armed forces, cultural and scientific organisations, etc. In the second part all the names are arranged alphabetically and provided with short biographies. This book is based on data collected by the *Osteuropa-Institut*, Munich.

Studies In Soviet Thought I. Edited by J. M. Bocheński and T. J. Blakeley. [Sovietica, Publications of the Institute of East-European Studies, University of Fribourg]. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht (Holland) 1961. x, 141 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

The first part of the Studies in Soviet Thought contains some contributions on developments in Soviet philosophy. Dr Blakeley's lucid article, in which he places two "meta-dogmata" (redemption of the proletariat and communist destination of the world) at the source, and as a measure of verification of Marxist- Leninist thought may serve as an introduction. J. M. Bochénski discusses the increasing interest in logic among Soviet philosophers, and S. Müller-Markus gives a survey of the various trends among physicists and philosophers regarding Einstein's theory. Three contributions deal with the developments in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

WITTIG, HORST E. Das Bildungswesen der UdSSR. Literatur zur Einführung in die ideologischen, historischen, politischen Grundlagen und pädagogischen Probleme des russischen und sowjetischen Bildungswesens. Eine Auswahlbibliographie. Hochschule für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung, Frankfurt am Main 1960. vii, 185 pp.

This bibliography on education in the Soviet Union includes works in fields that do not strictly come under this heading, but of which some knowledge is indispensable, e.g. Marxism, education in Russia before 1917, and culture and ideology in the USSR. The book also contains a list of periodicals.

Yugoslavia

JUKIČ, ILIJA. Tito between East and West. Demos Publishing Company, London 1961. 99 pp. 14/–.

This balanced survey of the international relations of Yugoslavia since the break with Stalin deserves attention also for its discussion of the problem of Western aid. Internal affairs are elaborately brought into the picture wherever this has seemed necessary for an understanding of the international position. The author, himself a political émigré from Yugoslavia, relates many clear signs of discontent, protest demonstrations and intra-party strife, in particular between Ranković and Kardelj.

NAEGELEN, MARCEL-EDMOND. Tito. Flammarion, Éditeur, Paris 1961. 247 pp. NF. 9.00.

Starting with a description of Tito's career between the wars the author passes on to the partisan struggle and the breach with Stalin. The bulk of the book is taken up with a description of Yugoslavian revisionism and the development after 1948, particularly the relation with the Soviet Union since Stalin's death. Personal freedom in Yugoslavia is extensively entered into with reference to the Djilas case. No new viewpoints come to light in this book, but it gives quite a good insight into Yugoslavian communism.

STOYANOVITCH, K. Le régime socialiste yougoslave. Principe de la légalité socialiste. Préface de René David. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence. R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1961. vi, 389 pp. NF. 18.00.

Since the author, in his study of the Law in Yugoslavia, concentrates on the concept of "socialist legality" this work may be considered to contain a general comparison between the latter and the "classical legality" prevailing in the Western democracies, and to be more general in character than the title suggests. None the less, the investigation takes place with reference to the (sharply criticised) Yugoslavian system, and the reader is given much information. The judgment on the communist juridical system is very severe; especially the communist view of the law as a transition phenomenon is held responsible.